Smite Until Our Foes Bend on Their Knees

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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FLASH!

MILNE BAY AGAIN BLASTED; TWO U.S. BOMBERS DOWNED

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—A powerful unit of Japanese planes bombed facilities at Milne Bay, New Guinea, in broad daylight, today, it was announced by Anti-Axis Headquarters in the South Pacific, according to Melbourne reports.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—Two units of a "Flying Fortress" bombing formation were lost in a raid on Kahiri, Shortland Island, and Munda, New Georgia Island, it was announced by the United States Navy Department, yesterday, according to Washington reports.

Ba Maw Lauds Nippon War Might—Tells Rangoon Press Future Rosy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, April 14.—After toasting their safe return home at the Military Administration Superintendence Office today, Prime Minister of Burma, Ba Maw, together with other high officials of the party that recently visited Japan granted an interview to newspaper reporters. In spite of the long air trips covering 10,000 kilometers to and from Japan, the Prime Minister showed no sign of fatigue.

The interview in verbal form follows:

Question. What impressed you strongly on personally seeing warring Japan?

Prime Minister Ba Maw. I was most strongly impressed with two points, one of which is that notwithstanding the fact that Japan is now engaged in a gigantic war never seen before, it has sufficient reserve strength, materially and spiritually, and is making further preparations to strongly prosecute the war. I was also greatly surprised to see the large number of men in Japan. This has convinced me of a bright, promising future. During my stay in Tokyo, I had an opportunity of making an inspection trip to the Yokosuka Naval Station to see the naval arsenals and other munition factories, and was surprised to witness the immense productive power of Japan.

Are Sure of Victory

Another impression I received was that the Japanese people, without a single exception, clearly understand the moral objective of the present war as well as the real meaning of the outbreak of the war and are acting vigorously with an overwhelming conviction of sure victory. This is quite clear even by a glance at the faces of the people in the streets. I saw air defense training in Tokyo. When I saw even women and children engaged in carrying water to extinguish the imaginary fire, I was seized with strong emotion.

Q. Please tell us your impression when you visited the Grand Shrines of Ise, Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine.

A. On paying homage to these Shrines, I felt that the spiritual power of the Japanese nation, unequalled elsewhere in the world, originated from the spirit of reverence to the Gods enshrined there. Especially, our Major-General Aung San was tremendously moved when he visited the Yasukuni Shrine. The spirit of deifying heroes who have offered their lives to the country was, in his opinion, the source of the unfathomable strength of the Japanese nation.

Q. What is your impression regarding Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo?

A. From the words and attitude of Prime Minister Tojo, I could see that his Excellency was actuated with sincerity toward Burma and had the welfare of Burma from the bottom of his heart. I am sure that he is a representative statesman of Greater East Asia, and even felt that it would be impossible to build up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere without him.

Q. What was your impression of the Co-Prosperity Sphere?

Saw Contented Workers

A. Due to the nature of my trip, I was confined in my room most of the time so that I was unable to get a good glimpse of the cities. However, I was very much surprised in passing through Shonan, Saigon, Manila and other cities, to see that the people were engaged contentedly in their work.

The cities themselves were not at all damaged, giving no suggestion whatsoever that a large-scale war is currently being staged, and reconstruction is progressing steadily under the able management of the Japanese Military Administration. I regarded Shonan with envy when I compared that city with the prevailing state of Rangoon.

Q. What was it that you hope for in Burma after inspecting Japan?

A. The state of perfection in the systematic power and the sense of individual responsibility, the correct proprieties, and the strong affinity of the home. I was deeply impressed with my recent trip to Japan and wish indeed that these good points will be emulated eventually by the Burmese people.

Press Comments

Thursday, April 15
MAINICHI—Science War
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-U.S. Conspiracy

Science War

MAINICHI—The skilled strategy and valiant fighting of the Imperial Forces are unmatched the world over. The same can be said of the fighting will and unity of the Japanese people. Even the enemy admits that in these moral respects Japan's fighting strength is far superior to theirs. Also, in regard to material resources, which had been regarded as the weakest point in Japan's armor, assurances have been gained through the politico-economic successes achieved in the course of the war. The only question that remained, therefore, was how the maximum volume of scientific arms are to be delivered to the front at the quickest possible tempo, namely, that of industrial productivity.

The fighting will of the United States and Britain against Japan is based on their self-confidence in regard to their industrial productivity and this is the point on which intelligent observers here had been most concerned. Fortunately, measures for the quantitative expansion of productive power have been taken in hand in accordance with Diet decisions.

In addition, the speech of Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, at the ceremony of awarding medals for distinguished service in military technology yesterday assured us that the qualitative level on scientific technology of this country is rising above that of the enemy. Thus, in all phases of total war all sources of concern have been swept away and the conviction of certain victory has been gained.

In his great speech that gave a survey of the heroically-scaled war and which expressed the determination of the military authorities, Major-General Sato cited numerous examples of reassuring improvements in arms and other war materials. For instance, the instrument for detecting the approach of enemy submarines or aircraft by means of extra short waves has been so highly developed in conjunction with anti-aircraft guns that it now permits the shooting even of "invisible" aircraft. By means of such instruments the American and British forces have often harassed Japanese airmen but Japan has been able to develop instruments of this kind far more advanced than those in the possession of the United States or Britain, according to Major-General Sato. These are, moreover, being installed at strategic points. One of the reasons for our readiness to face any enemy air raid is this scientific equipment.

Successes have also attended our efforts to prepare special foodstuff, a specific remedy for malaria, methods for immunity from and prevention of the same tropic disease, plastic surgery for the wounded and the like. Inferring from the achievements made in air defense, provisioning and hygiene, the advance made in scientific weapons of direct offense can well be imagined. The plausibility of conducting air raids on the American continent declared by Major-General Sato clearly shows

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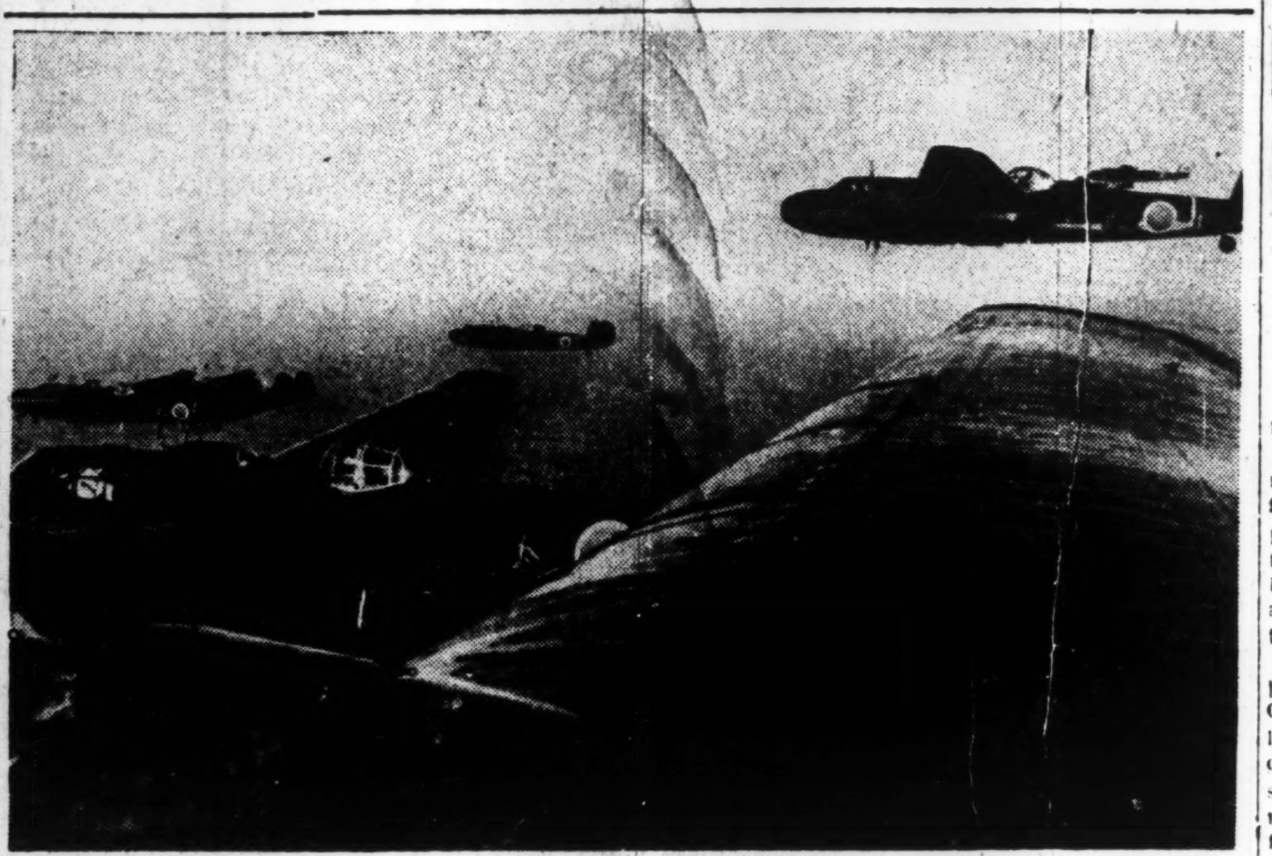
Seen Threat to U.S. Mainland



A formidable air formation of the Imperial Navy wings its way on a mission of destruction toward enemy objectives in the South Pacific. (Photo by Cameraman Terao of the Navy Information Corps. Passed by Navy Ministry)

Both U.S. Coasts Menaced By Nippon, Reich Bombers

Hopes for Air Attack On Japan Killed as New Threat Is Faced

The growing threat of air raids on American cities is proving a source of worry and dread to the people of the United States as the possibilities of terrific attacks by the new ultra-heavy Heinkel and Messerschmidt bombers looms imminently on the darkening war horizon.

To substantiate this mounting unrest and fear, there have recently appeared in American journals, imaginary drawings of an air attack on New York City by heavy aircraft of the Heinkel 117-type. Formidable Reich warbirds are depicted flying magnificently over the ruins of giant skyscrapers as they drop their deadly missiles of destruction, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

And just at this juncture, when America's nightmare of German raids has reached its climax, the declaration by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Wednesday, that bombing attacks on the American mainland by units of the Imperial Air Force are now not a matter of remote possibility since the difficulty of crossing the Pacific Ocean has been technically solved, has struck added terror into the hearts of the people on the other side.

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, AMERICA IS MENACED BY THE TWO-FOLD DANGER OF AERIAL OFFENSIVES FROM BOTH THE PACIFIC AND THE ATLANTIC!

Beguiled by Roosevelt's bombastic declarations that American warplanes will carry out another raid on Japan, the American people had been fixing their eyes hopefully on the Western Pacific. Hence, the pictures of the German air raid on New York City in their local papers have had the effect of drenching their war dreams with cold water.

The capacity of the Messerschmidt-264 bomber is being kept strictly secret except for the fact that it has a flying radius of 15,000 kilometers. The Heinkel-117 bombing planes, however, made their appearance on the European Front in October last year and have proved their worth against the Anglo-American forces. Their range of flight is said to be the same as that of Messerschmidt-264 bombers.

If this is true, New York is within easy reach of these new Reich aircraft as the distance between the coast of Brittany in France and New York is 5,500 kilometers.

Calling public attention to the excellent capacity of these Heinkel long-range bombers, American aeronautical experts have been warning the citizens since October last year, declaring that the possibility of air raid on the American mainland by the Luftwaffe has become a reality.

The capacity of the Heinkel bomber is reported as follows:

Wing-span: 32.5 meters; Length: 20.5 meters; Height: 5.4 meters; Wings: 154 square meters. Maximum weight: 37,200 kilograms; Maximum speed: 500 kilometers; Flying radius: 11,200 kilometers (loaded with 500 kilograms of bombs); Engines: four, each having 3,000 horsepower.

CRACK ENEMY PLANES IN BURMA PROVE EASY PREY FOR JAPANESE

Following up the Imperial Headquarters announcement, issued Wednesday afternoon, that 465 enemy planes were destroyed by Imperial Air Units along the Indo-Burmese border in the period since last December up to April 10, details of the monthly air toll suffered by the enemy is reported as follows:

	Shot down by ground fire	Shot down in air battle	Destroyed on the ground	Total
December	16	41	42	99
January	32	23	17	72
February	36	26	13	75
March	20	66	58	144
April	2	25	48	75
Total	106	181	178	465

The enemy planes mainly consisted of Consolidated P-24 bombers, Hurricane fighters and other crack planes, but they proved easy victims in the hands of Japanese airmen.

Indian National Week In Shonan Concluded

Domei

SHONAN, April 13.—Indian National Week, which had been observed here since April 9 under the auspices of the local branch of the Indian Independence League, was closed this evening with a gigantic mass meeting held in the Hella Park.

The evening was devoted to a review of the infamous Amaritzar Massacre of 24 years ago in which some 3,000 peaceful Indians fell victim to British atrocity.

Prayers were offered for the souls of the victims and the avowal to continue fighting until the Poorna Swaraj is finally attained was renewed on the occasion.

To Exchange Prisoners

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—The British Government announced today that the arrangement for the second exchange of sick war prisoners was concluded with Italy. According to the British Foreign Office, 2,555 Italian sick soldiers and 700 British soldiers will be exchanged.

Nippon War Films Thrill Reich People

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—Scenes of the Imperial Forces in action in the Southeastern Pacific, as shown in German weekly newsreels, are being viewed with great interest by the Germans. The films depict the Japanese Forces forging through dense jungles, landing operations on the New Guinea coast, a squadron of Wild Eagles taking off to bomb Port Darwin and the bombing of the city.

Willkie to Visit Australia

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Wendell Willkie, Republican leader of the United States, is expected to visit Australia shortly at the invitation of a certain Australian newspaper, according to the Daily Telegraph.

Willkie is said to be planning to leave for Australia at his earliest convenience, and will visit various parts of that country for about four weeks. He will also inspect United States troops stationed in Australia.

U.S. Desperate in Efforts To Replace Lost Airmen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—Due to the considerable loss of men in their air forces since the commencement of the war, the American army and navy are making frantic efforts to train new recruits to replenish the depleted ranks. The United States War Department recently announced a new system of training, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

"The men in the air forces will receive training hereafter both as bombardiers and as pilots. The new system of training will provide for the contingency of the death or wounding or the extreme fatigue of either the bombardier or the pilot as they will be able to replace each other. No new schools will be established under the new training program, as it will be given in the existing facilities.

"Also, both the bombardiers and pilots will receive five weeks' training in rifle practice. However, those in the field of transportation will receive training in piloting alone as in the past."

GERMANS PUSH KURSK MOP-UP; CHECK SOVIETS

Red Army's Forces In Outer Leningrad Left Open to Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—The mopping-up operations by German forces in the Kursk area have been progressing smoothly for the last two days, with the Red army having suffered the losses of 500 dead and 130 taken prisoners, according to German field dispatches.

The Soviet forces in the southern part of Leningrad, into which the Germans drove a wedge on April 13, launched terrific attacks on Wednesday by mobilizing their meager reserve strength, and severe engagements ensued between the opposing forces. Checked by the effective German defense, however, the Soviets abandoned their attempt to recapture the railway line and retreated, suffering heavy losses. Thus, the main strength of the Red army's left flank on the outer line of Leningrad has become exposed to serious menace.

South of Balakrea, in the middle reaches of the Donetz the Germans have advanced to the east bank of the river. A D.N.B. dispatch reported today that German forces carried out a surprise attack against Soviet positions on the east bank and dealt annihilative blows to the enemy, while the Soviet Information Bureau declared that the Germans had been repulsed.

Since Tuesday, the main points of engagements on the Eastern Front have been shifted to the southern part of Leningrad and the Balakrea sector. Inasmuch as these places are important strategic keypoints which will become footholds for positive offensives in the future, both the German and Soviet military quarters are paying keen attention to the developments of war situation there.

Luftwaffe Blasts Enemy

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—The activities of the German air force over the northern front are reported by a front-line war correspondent of the D.N.B. agency.

During the last several days crack German air units carried out intense air raids on Soviet bases scattered over the area between Leningrad and Murmansk, and as is admitted even by the Soviet Board of Information that 54 Soviet planes were shot down in air duels, while the Germans lost only two machines.

The correspondent reports that on Wednesday large formations of German aircraft again attacked Leningrad when Soviet military establishments as well as munitions' plants were severely damaged. In this particular raid, 15 Soviet fighters were downed by the Germans.

In another air raid on Murmansk, the Germans shot down 24 enemy planes, and a Soviet supply-vessel of 2,000 tons was sent to the bottom of Motovski Bay.

It is also reported that on Wednesday, when German bombers attacked Kandalaksha Bay, a number of Soviet military freight cars, fully loaded with troops and ammunition, were blasted by the Germans.

Meeting Held to Prepare For Creation of Arts Body

In preparation for the establishment of the Japan Fine Arts Patriotic Association, which is expected to take place on May 5, a meeting was held in Tokyo on Wednesday attended by several scores of noted artists and more than 130 officials concerned, reports Domei.

The meeting was opened with an address by Secretary-General Fumio Goto of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which was followed with reports by Kenji Takahashi, Chief of the Cultural Section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

On the basis of draft articles of the association, which was announced to the attendants, 70 standing committees and 78 committees of arrangements for the creation of the Japanese painting, oil painting, sculpture and the industrial arts section of the association were nominated.

In case of the establishment of the association, the committees and the standing committees of arrangements will be made secretaries and standing secretaries respectively.

Nippon Units Smash Enemy in Kiangnan

Yomiuri-Hochi

HANKOW, April 14.—With all importants points in Kiangnan area having been occupied by the Imperial Forces, the enemy has been attempting, since the end of March, to regain their positions and thus, they have commenced persistent counter-attacks. Though they have been repulsed on every occasion, they are continuing their futile attempts. Finally, on April 8, the Imperial Forces started a general attack on the enemy's main strength of three divisions, consisting of the 75th, the 150th and the 149th Divisions, between Huajung and Moshan. Those enemy divisions fled southward in face of the Japanese Forces and the results known up to Monday noon included 1,150 enemy bodies left on the battle fields, 30 taken prisoners, 30 rifles, 25,000 rounds of rifle shots, two trench mortars, five light machine-guns, 300 hand grenades and many other arms taken. The Imperial Forces at Tehan on the Peking-Hankow railway line made a sudden attack on about 800 enemy troops west of Sangshutien, last Friday, and after a two-hour battle, chased them northwestward. The enemy left 120 bodies on the field of battle.

GIRAUD AIMING TO GRAB FRANCE

Issues Memorandum On Reconstruction—Gains American Favor

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—The newspaper "La France," an organ of the de Gaullist regime in London, published a memorandum on Wednesday concerning the reconstruction of France, which is said to have been presented to General de Gaulle by General Henri Giraud of the French North African puppet government, according to a London dispatch available here.

The memorandum includes even a plot to seize the French mainland and runs as follows:

"In order to control various French overseas possessions and to cooperate with France in the anti-Axis cause, a French Overseas Council will be formed. The Council will be organized by government representatives from various French overseas possessions, and forge ahead until the French homeland is freed with the understanding of various anti-Axis nations.

"After France is freed, the French Overseas Council will move over to the homeland, and organize a temporary regime as a forerunner of the formal French Government."

Acceptance Difficult

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—General Henri Giraud's memorandum on the reconstruction of France, which was

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Cultural Hall, Library To Be Built in Bangkok

Based on the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement signed in December last year, a Japan-Thailand Cultural Hall will be erected in Bangkok as the result of negotiations conducted by Ken Yanagisawa with the Thai government, according to the Asahi.

The Cultural Hall will be built in a purely Japanese style with addition of some Thai forms of architecture. It will include a large auditorium, motion picture, concert rooms and others. The Industrial section will enable visitors to get a glimpse of Japan's remarkable progress in this field, the Japanese room a peep into the daily lives of the Japanese, while the Physical Training Building will introduce Japanese wrestling and archery. In addition the plans include the construction of a large athletic field. The total area utilized will amount to some 15,000 tsubo and upon completion will display its imposing appearance as the foremost cultural structure in the southern regions.

Furthermore, a large library will be built in Bangkok under cooperation of the two nations where will be deposited not only Japanese and Thai books but also writings on French Indo-China, Philippines, Burma, Malai, Java, India and all the other races of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Photographs, records and films will be collected, so that the library may serve as an investigation organ as well as the center of scholastic research.

AXIS DEFENSES REPULSE PUSH BY BRITISHERS

Germans Move Force To Northeast Sector For Decisive Battle

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Axis forces operating in Tunisia which have succeeded in concentrating in the northeastern sector following their deployment from the central and southern sections seem to be intending to hold to the mountain areas along the ports of Bizerta and Tunis where they will attack the advancing anti-Axis troops.

The British First Army yesterday attempted to advance to the northeast in the Medjez el Bab sector but was frustrated by Axis defenders. In their attempt to occupy Axis positions established in the mountain areas, British forces suffered the losses of 140 men captured and 20 motorcars and several tanks destroyed by Axis air force.

North of Kairwan, anti-Axis forces suffered severe damages due to the mine fields which the Axis forces had laid in their withdrawal.

Set for Decisive Battle
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 13.—In order to stage a decisive battle against the anti-Axis forces with the fortifications of Bizerta and Tunis behind them, German-Italian armies are now reportedly carrying out a strategic development toward the northeastern corner of Tunisia from the southern and central fronts.

In this particular move, German and Italian army units are thoroughly destroying airfields, military barracks, supply depots, munition warehouses and traffic facilities at various places. The strategic destruction work has been so thoroughly carried out that enemy war correspondents, upon entering such cities as Kairwan and Sfax, were completely taken aback. And inasmuch as the Axis forces, in their withdrawal, have laid a considerable number of mines, enemy troops are undergoing extreme difficulty in keeping up with the Axis units. It is pointed out that the British Eighth Army, now advancing north along the coast in the direction of Susa, is busily engaged in removing these Axis-laid mines.

In view of the fact that there is no likelihood of the German-Italian forces voluntarily retreating from Tunisia, the Anglo-American troops are expecting severe battles in the

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'Planes to Fight Japan,' Pleads Evatt in America

Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, who is now visiting America, again pleaded for the dispatch of more arms, especially aircraft, to Australia, in his press conference held Tuesday, immediately after his interview with Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal adviser, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi on Tuesday, quoting an Associated Press report from Washington.

"Australia is seriously in need of aid in its war with Japan in the Pacific," said Evatt. "Anti-Axis forces operating in the Southwestern Pacific area are pressed by the need of arms and war supplies, especially of aircraft.

"Australia is of course well cognizant of the fact that Germany must be crushed, but this proposition is misunderstood in the United States.

"The reported increase in the production of arms in America has borne no tangible result in the Southwestern Pacific area. If we are supplied by America with more arms and war supplies, especially airplanes, we would be able to achieve more results in our fight against Japan."

Australia Supplies Arms

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Since its establishment in June, 1940, the Australian War Supply Ministry has supplied up to the present arms and munitions amounting to $700,000,000 to the army and $500,000,000 to the navy, it is reported from Canberra.

In the same period, the War Supply Ministry has received orders to supply the United States forces in Australia with arms and munitions amounting to $25,000,000, and has a $140,000,000 contract to supply arms abroad.

DR. TENG HERE FOR MEETING

To Attend E. Asia Medical Parley--Is Friend of Tojo

Dr. Teng Jih-kao, head of the Army Hospital of the Kiangsu Province Defense Army, arrived in Tokyo to attend the Second East Asia Medical Congress eager in his anticipation to meet Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo after a lapse of 26 years. Dr. Teng, who had been active as the head of the Army Medical Department under General Li Tsung-jen at the beginning of the China Affair, fled to Hankow after General Li's army was defeated by the Imperial Forces in the Suchow operations in 1938, after he had seen to it that all the patients in the field hospital had been safely removed behind the front lines.

Arriving in Tokyo yesterday morning, Dr. Teng was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Tadataka Miyamoto, member of the Medical Department of the Air Force Headquarters. Lieutenant-Colonel Miyamoto had been instrumental in influencing Dr. Teng to join the peace camp.

Coached by Tojo

The story of Dr. Teng's relations with Prime Minister Tojo goes back to 1907 when, at the age of 15 years, Dr. Teng was a student in Seijo Middle School in Tokyo. At the Ogikubo home of Lieutenant-General Eikyo Tojo, father of the Prime Minister, young Teng was disciplined side by side with the Prime Minister. In algebra and geometry, two of the most difficult subjects for Teng, Prime Minister Tojo, who was six years the senior, and already First Lieutenant, used to coach the Chinese student at his father's home.

From Seijo Middle School, Young Teng advanced to Meiji University. During this period Prime Minister Tojo was studying in Germany. Graduating from the Nagoya Medical School in 1917, Dr. Teng returned to China, and his gratitude would be conveyed in his letters sent to the Tojo family every now and then. Dr. Teng was married in Tokyo where his eldest and second sons were born.

Twenty-six years later with Lieutenant-General Eikyo Tojo no longer of this world, and with the outbreak of the China Affair, communications between Dr. Teng and the Tojo family were cut. Therefore, Dr. Teng's promotion to the rank of Major-General was unknown to Prime Minister Tojo. However, with the defeat at Suchow, Dr. Teng came to realize the inconsistency of conflict between Japan and China and after several days of mental struggle made up his mind and escaped to Shanghai, were he was discovered by Lieutenant-Colonel Miyamoto, who was then attached to the Military Affairs Advisory Section of the Imperial Forces in China.

Assists Dr. Chu

Soon after Dr. Teng took charge of the Soochow Hospital and with the return of the capital to Nanking became one of the pillars of the Chinese medical world. Assisting Dr. Chu Min-yi, he has devoted himself assiduously for the construction of East Asia. Unable to meet Prime Minister Tojo when he called at the Prime Minister's residence, Dr. Teng visited Mrs. Tojo and is eagerly anticipating his meeting with the Prime Minister.

Dr. Teng commented as follows at the Imperial Hotel where he is now staying:

"Everything seems like a dream to me. When I was staying with the Tojo family, the Prime Minister was a very taciturn person, but he broke that reticence to help me with my studies. I have heard Prime Minister Tojo speak over the radio and his youthful and virilent voice has not changed at all. I am joyously awaiting the time when I may be able to see the Prime Minister."

U.S. Shipbuilding Checked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—The shortage of labor is seriously hindering the shipbuilding program of the United States it was revealed by Emory Land, Chairman of the United States Marine Board, according to Washington reports.

"The shipbuilding plan of the United States is being greatly hindered by the shortage of labor," he said. "For the purpose of completely carrying out the present program, it is absolutely necessary to secure within the present year 65,000 to 75,000 workers in addition to those working at present."

U.S. Discusses Plane Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—Representatives of about 90 per cent of plane manufacturers of the United States assembled at Los Angeles yesterday and discussed means of increasing plane production, it is reported from Los Angeles. It is said that as the result of the conference, the United States Wartime Airplane Production Council was established.

Reich Envoy Honors Leaders

The new German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, who succeeded Major-General Eugen Ott in the Tokyo post, was host at a dinner given in honor of the leaders of the Japanese Government Wednesday evening at the German Embassy.

Among the guests invited were Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Welfare Minister Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura, Minister without Portfolio Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Kantaro Suzuki and others inclusive of all Vice-Ministers.

In addition to the host were Counselor Dr. Erich Kordt, Naval Attache Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker, Military Attache Major-General Alfred Kretschmer, Air Attache Major-General Wolfgang von Gronau and other members of the Embassy staff.

Press Comments

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this to be the case.

The long distance that must be covered in crossing the Pacific is no longer a problem before the advance made in aircraft designing and aviation. The United States is apparently planning to carry out air raids on Japan Proper as the sole means at its disposal for turning the tide of war. We must be prepared for it any moment. But two can play at the game.

"We have already solved this question," Major-General Sato stated. "It will not be in such a distant future that we shall conduct air raids on the United States in conjunction with Germany and Italy." The sky-scrapers in America that are no proof against earthquakes are extremely fragile to "a certain concentrated use of bombs." Our military authorities are now considering besides air warfare other powerful means of striking terror into the hearts of the enemy. These are no mere wishful thinking. The instances of scientific advance cited by Major-General Sato and the various researches for which awards were given yesterday testify to the contrary. Just as the Pearl Harbor attack was a bolt from the blue to the Americans, other bolts from the blue are held in store for the Americans.

In order that such a day may be brought nearer, the whole nation must make wholehearted endeavors. The United States and Britain are no enemies to be trifled with. We must not be led astray by any argument for a short-cut to peace but we must defeat them by the orthodox methods of offense.

A modern war is a struggle between science and science and technology and technology, as Prime Minister Tojo says. We have gained the assurance that Japan's science and technology are qualitatively superior to those of the enemy but what the United States counts on is its mass productive power. We must prove by scientific means that we are superior to them both in the volume and speed of arms production. Together with fresh efforts on the part of scientists and technicians to invent new scientific weapons and instruments of warfare, the people must cooperate for the speedy production of these in huge quantities. The final victory is ours. By dint of effort and endurance we must make that doubly certain.

Anglo-U.S. Conspiracy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Ever since the Anglo-American Powers invaded French territory in North Africa on December 7 last year, their agitations on the Iberian Peninsula have become most persistent, taking the form of bribes of territorial guarantees, freedom of overseas trade and the like. Their intention is obviously to make the peninsula their foothold for an invasion of the European continent. It is to be noted that their efforts to rope in Spain and Portugal have become quite lively in connection with the recent developments on the Tunisian front. Archbishop of New York Spellman's visit to Spain and Portugal, the long conversations held between Ambassadors Hoare and Hayes and General Franco, those between the American and British Ambassadors and the Portuguese Premier at Lisbon and the recent visit of the former Foreign Minister of Spain to America are all part of the strenuous efforts of the United States and Britain to influence Spain and Portugal by diplomatic warfare.

In spite of these agitations, Spain and Portugal have remained quite aloof and so far from being influenced they are using the Anglo-American antics to strengthen the Iberian peace bloc and to consolidate their position of strict neutrality.

Spain, in particular, is pursuing a policy of harmony with Germany by reinforcing the Blue Shirts Division on the Soviet front and supplying labor power to Germany by sending numerous workers. It is the policy of Spain to maintain neutrality while remaining a friend of the Axis Powers and to avoid involvement in the war regardless of developments in North Africa, so as to assure the peace of the Iberian Peninsula. Any idea that this Spanish policy has recently been shaken is only part of the propaganda warfare of the United States and Britain.

It is not likely, however, that they would abandon their Iberian efforts. It is clear that with developments on the Tunisian front and in the Middle East they will redouble their efforts to lure or coerce neutrals to their side. They are not above adopting the methods of sycophants to gain their end. The United States Government has ordered the press at home to stop attacking the Spanish Government despite its violent hatred of the Franco regime, while Ambassador Hayes cries "Vive Franco" as lustily as any Spaniard. They are not scrupulous as to methods, how base or how inhuman, to attain their imperialistic aims. Their Iberian efforts should be carefully watched especially in view of the recent talk of a second front.

Spain and Portugal are expected to take a clear-sighted view of the world situation and maintain their policy of peace for the Iberian Peninsula despite the Anglo-American conspiracy to involve them in war. We hope that they will not neglect to be on the alert against Anglo-American trickery, so that they will not betray the expectations of the Axis nations. They should pursue the policy of intelligence and foresight which they have so far done.

Giraud Aiming To Grab France

(Continued from Page 1)

made public by La France, the de Gaullist organ today, is believed to have been brought to London from Algiers by General Georges Catroux, representative of the de Gaullists. The de Gaulle faction is said to be now carefully studying the memorandum.

The memorandum asks that the de Gaullists recognize the position of General Henri Giraud as leader of the French rebels, promising in turn that General Charles de Gaulle will be given leadership of the military Committee in the French Overseas Council. That is to say, Giraud will supervise political affairs as chairman of the French Overseas Council, while de Gaulle will look after military affairs as head of the Military Committee. It is thus attempted to solve the controversy between the two factions.

But as de Gaulle regards himself as the representative of the French rebels, difficulty is seen in his acceptance of this proposal. It is even reported that he has rejected the offer of the Military Committee post.

As soon as the attitude of the de Gaullists to the memorandum is decided, General Catroux will return to Algiers and confer with General Giraud.

Axis Defenses Repulse Push By Britishers

(Continued from Page 1)

near future. Meanwhile, it is stated that the Rommel Army, which broke through the Anglo-American encirclement operation in the south, has now joined the von Arnim army and is putting up a stubborn defense fight against anti-Axis forces in northeastern Tunisia.

Enemy Units Surprised

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 13.—Axis tanks and motorized formations launched a powerful attack against the British 8th army in the southern sector of the Tunisian front. This attack came completely as a surprise to the strong British tank forces. Bitter fighting ensued and the British after serious losses split up into several groups and finally retreated, in complete disorder.

These operations were carried out by Rommel formations north of the Susa-Kairwan line still far away from the southeastern slopes of the Atlas mountains.

The extremely difficult situation of the enemy troops was still more aggravated by the fact that the Axis troops had taken along with them all arms and ammunition as well as all provisions. They had merely left the civilian population as was absolutely needed for their own living. General Montgomery, the British Commander-in-Chief, has so far not been able to form a stronghold on his way from Wadi Akarit, north of Kairwan.

Notwithstanding the small forces, employed by the Axis, Montgomery's formations moved toward the south after they had met in combat with the Axis tanks so that the conclusion can be drawn that Montgomery's formations are once again about to regroup.

The British-American and French rebel troops have restricted their operations in the southwestern and western sectors of the central and northern Tunisian front. Several enemy thrusts were frustrated by Axis troops. The Americans and their French auxiliary contingents again suffered considerable casualties while the British troops did not participate in the fighting.

It is further reported that General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa has informed Charles de Gaulle that he would be permitted to visit North Africa, if he recognizes General Giraud's memorandum.

U.S. Favors Giraud

The United States Government may allow General Henri Giraud of the puppet French regime in North Africa to use a portion of the frozen French assets in the United States, according to Washington reports, says Domei.

By this step, the United States is believed to be aiming at securing a decisive voice in the currency and financial policy of French North Africa. At any rate, this report indicates that the policy of the United States Government toward General Giraud has become quite positive, as its negotiations with the De Gaullist regime had failed.

On the other hand, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. United States Secretary of the Treasury, has asked General Giraud to send a representative to the anti-Axis Currency Conference, but he did not make such a request to the de Gaullists.

SUETSUGU HAILS BRAVE SUB MEN

Says Crew of 'Igo' Type Craft Showed True Nippon Spirit

Praising the crew of the XX submarine of the "Igo" type, who were granted a citation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, as announced by the Navy Ministry on Wednesday, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in an interview with the Asahi declared that the self-sacrificing spirit of the Japanese people forms the nucleus of the guiding spirit of the underseacraft fleet of the Imperial Navy.

Admiral Suetsugu stated that the determination to sacrifice everything to achieve the objective constitutes the cardinal spirit of a submarine crew.

"The crew of the XX submarine of the 'Igo' type translated this spirit into actual deeds," said the Admiral. "High praise should go to the crew of this underseacraft for its supreme spiritual power which enabled the vessels to evade terrific enemy attacks which were continued for four hours.

"As a matter of principle, submarines maneuver under the sea waiting for the appearance of enemy warships and they stick to their assigned positions. They act as a unit; no individual activity is allowed. Submarines are the embodiments of totalitarianism.

"Therefore, not all peoples are suited to become crew members of underseacraft. The Japanese and Germans who possess a self-sacrificing spirit are fitted for submarines, while the Americans are not. The national character of Japanese who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their motherland has formed the superb spirit of Japan's submarine fleet.

"Some people may think that the activities of Japanese underseacraft are not remarkable when compared with the recent exploits achieved by Reich U-boats but they are in the wrong, in that they judge things from a superficial point of view.

"As you know, many transports ply Atlantic waters, while our range of activities is very wide, covering the Pacific and Indian oceans where enemy ships are few in number. Moreover, the reconnaissance of the enemy is rigidly kept over Australian waters.

"It is foolish to judge the war situation by comparing the number and quantity of composite war results. The question lies in the determination of warring nations and in the justice of the cause of the war aim.

"All servicemen fighting on the fronts are willing to lay down their lives for the nation. Those who are on the home front should exert their efforts to increase productivity which forms one of the greatest factors to victory."

Pope Gives Relief

ROME.—Pope Pius XII has granted another 50,000 lira in aid of air raid victims at Naples.

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BRITISH M.P. CRITICIZES ATTITUDE OF AMERICA

Captain Ried Flays Wrong View of British

A heated debate was staged on the floor of the British House of Commons on Tuesday when Captain Cunningham Reid, Conservative, charged the Americans with having a "perverted view of the war aims and war accomplishments of Britain," according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Reid charged that the majority of the American people are slighting the British contributions to the pursuit of the war and stated that the Americans do not realize "that we are lease-lending to the United States very nearly as much as they are lease-lending to us." He claimed that Britain's sacrifices "gave the Americans time to put on armor."

The Captain also made a general attack on American newspapers and correspondents and declared that he doubted the value of British publicity and propaganda in the United States.

Reid was bitterly answered by Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Propaganda, who declared, "I will not for a moment discuss views such as those held by Captain Reid." Bracken said that Reid's attack was baseless and defended the American correspondents. He asserted that Captain Reid was only trying to disrupt Anglo-American unity by his accusations.

Bracken added sarcastically that Reid really did not know what the American correspondents had been doing because "he was in the country" while the American scribes were busy covering the so-called Battle of Britain.

300 Railway Stations Razed

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 14.—As the result of recent anti-British disturbances in India, about 300 railway stations have been set on fire and 60 trains derailed due to sabotage of the workers, the Indian Government announced today, according to a New Delhi reports.

U.S. Admits Merchantman Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—The United States Navy Department announced today that in the first part of February one medium-sized merchant ship was sunk in the North Atlantic by an Axis submarine. The survivors have reached Boston, according to Washington reports.

Not to Be Extradited

DUBLIN.—Members of the Irish Republican Army who escaped from Derry prison, in Northern Ireland, and took refuge in Eire will not be extradited, in accordance with a decision of the Dublin Government. The 11 men who escaped will be interned at the former military training camp at Curragh, in County Kildare.

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RUMANIANS SET TO WIN VICTORY

Axis Unity Evidenced In Hitler-Antonescu Conference in Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, April 14.—The absolute determination to continue fighting against the enemies of Europe with all possible measures until final victory has been attained, was again confirmed by Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Rumanian Premier Ion Antonescu in their two-day conference held on April 12 and 13, as announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today as follows:

"Fuehrer Hitler held an interview with Rumanian Premier Antonescu on April 12 and conferred with him for two days.

"Discussion on the general political situation and the common war against Bolshevism and Anglo-American plutocracy were made with the friendly spirit of unshakable unity that binds Germany and Rumania as well as other countries participating in the Tripartite Pact.

"German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the General Staff of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, also took part in the discussion.

"At the same conference, Fuehrer Hitler and Rumanian Premier Antonescu again confirmed their absolute determination to continue the total war against the enemies of Europe until final victory has been won.

"The Rumanian people will continue to fight in collaboration with other Axis countries till victory is attained thereby to guarantee the future of the Rumanian nation.

"The conference was attended also by Colonel Davidescu, Chairman of the Rumanian Wartime Cabinet, staff officers of the Rumanian General Staff, the German envoy to Bucharest and others."

Ends Reich Talk

Rumanian Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, who reached Berlin on Monday, held a two-day conference with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, and returned to Bucharest this noon.

Also present at the conference were German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of Staff of the Fuehrer's Headquarters.

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Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

No. 15,822 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

SUBMARINE IS GRANTED CITATION FOR SINKING ENEMY PLANE-CARRIER

Honor Given by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto December 8, 1942

YORKTOWN TYPE IS HIT

Undersea Vessel of 'Igo' Type Breaks Through Guard After Midway Battle

A citation was issued by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, to an undisclosed submarine of the "Igo" class for its daring attack upon an enemy aircraft carrier of the Yorktown type immediately after the Sea Battle of Midway Island on June 7, 1942, and this fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the Navy Ministry announced at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. The citation was dated December 8, 1942.

The announcement follows:

"The following citation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the XX submarine of the 'Igo' class which sank an enemy aircraft carrier which had been damaged in the Sea Battle of Midway Island on June 7, 1942, and was being towed. Breaking through a vigilant guard, the submarine carried out a daring attack when it caught up with the aircraft carrier. The above has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor. The citation follows:

"CITATION

"To the XX submarine of the 'Igo' class:

"On June 7, 1942, while the large-size enemy aircraft carrier of the Yorktown type which was damaged in the Sea Battle of Midway Island was being towed, the above submarine successfully broke through the vigilant guard of the enemy escort formation and sank the disabled aircraft carrier. This exploit greatly assisted subsequent Japanese operations and is recognized as outstandingly meritorious.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

"December 8, 1942

"ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief
of the Combined Fleet"

QUALITY SACKS POSSIBLE FROM FIBER OF HIBISCUS

Industrialists in Celebes Succeed in Producing Cheap, Durable Bags

Domei

MACASSAR, April 13.—Industrialists here have succeeded in the manufacture of durable sacks out of hibiscus fiber which is abundantly procurable in Celebes.

According to the manufacturers who have already displaced the use of gunny sacks with their new product in the packing of copra, their newly discovered process in the treatment of fibrous barks such as of hibiscus, mulberry and other vegetation abundant in the tropics makes it possible to produce cheaply and in unlimited quantity sacks as strong and durable as gunny sacks.

The manufacturers claim that this new industry has not only opened up a new source of income for the native inhabitants, but with their hearty cooperation, has even the prospect of becoming, in time one, of the important industries of the Southern Regions.

British Ship Torpedoed

A British vessel was sunk by a torpedo in the Atlantic waters off the northern coast of South America during the early part of March, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

New Submarine Record

BERLIN.—Establishing a new record in the length of submarine cruises, a German U-boat has just returned to its base after an absence of 135 days. During these 135 days, the vessel covered 21,600 nautical miles, which is almost the length of the earth's circumference.

Daring Attack on Enemy Carrier Made in Face of Tremendous Odds

Submarine Commander's Memoirs Reveal Grim Determination of Crew to Succeed at All Costs; Thrilling Escape Is Described

By RO HIRATE
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN BASE—With X X, a submarine of the Imperial Navy, cited for distinguished service in sinking an United States aircraft-carrier of the Yorktown type on June 7 last year, the events of that memorable day have been revived in my mind with great vividness.

I visited the submarine at its base just before it departed for action in a certain area and was filled with deep emotion in seeing the citation deposited before the little shrine in that vessel.

In what follows I quote the memoirs of the submarine commander who directed the attack on the Yorktown with such cool deliberation and accurate timing.

The undersea craft was conducting a search for the enemy in the Midway area. On June 6 it received orders to proceed to a point X X miles north of Midway to sink an aircraft-carrier, which was damaged as a result of an attack by an Imperial air unit and was adrift, listing to larboard. In order to arrive at the spot before dawn, the boat hurried at full speed toward the designated area, taking care to replenish the supply of batteries on the way. Just before dawn on June 6, a man on watch reported something black ahead. The submarine dived a distance from the after part of the black object. Visibility gradually improved and it was seen that the black hull was listing to larboard.

Attack Is Decided

It was decided that the attack should be delivered from the port side. On the run-way deck of the aircraft-carrier there was no bomb-hole and no trace of any fire. Thus a torpedo aimed at it by an aircraft must have found its mark to make it list. Orders for defense against depth-charges were issued.

We saw that seven destroyers were protecting the damaged aircraft-carrier, five of them surrounding the listing hull and two in front. The task of sinking appeared to be a delicate one.

The sky cleared and there was an easterly of 5 meters and the sea swelled more or less but almost no foam was seen. It was quite favorable for a submarine attack. When the ship was first spotted it seemed to be adrift but as the results of observation through the conning tower differed each time from the chart drafted by the navigating officer it began to be suspected that the carrier had begun moving on its own steam since the submarine had dived. Each time observation was made by the periscope there were discrepancies in the distance and azimuthal angle.

It seemed again as if the ship were adrift. At any rate, it became difficult to attack from port side. It was finally decided that the attack should be made from the starboard side on the supposition that it was moving imperceptibly on its own steam. Across the enemy protective screen the submarine sped after two hours of chart-work without any periscopic observation. There were many anxious moments because the craft was navigating underseas without any sight of the enemy. At last the periscope was ordered up. The aircraft-carrier was seen to be tugged by two destroyers.

Only One Chance

If it was to be sunk in the face of the heavy protective screen, only one successful attack was possible. As all the angles and distances had already been fixed, it was decided that the enemy should be attacked at a certain point as it came along. Already the submarine was at the nearest possible distance to the carrier within the protective screen of destroyers. At X X o'clock, the ship came to the desired point.

Four times the rebound of the torpedoes hitting the enemy hull echoed through the waves and shook the submarine. Immediately there was a tremendous explosion that seemed to rend the seas. Just before the firing, enemy destroyers were within bare X X meters from the stern of the submarine, but, panic-stricken by the hits scored on the carrier they sped this way and that in helpless confusion.

Fully an hour after the detonation, a destroyer that passed directly over the submarine from larboard to starboard dropped two depth-charges and made the submarine jump one foot. After that about 100 were dropped at intervals of 10 to 15 minutes. Some slight engine trouble developed and it was repaired after hurried work. The commander inspected all parts of the vessel three times and was greatly impressed by the zealous efforts of the crew at repair work. At X X o'clock power in the batteries was exhausted and the electric motor stopped. The air within became slightly foul.

Forced to Rise

The interior of the submarine became dark and the diminishing light of the flashlights seemed to indicate the fate of the crew. The submarine finally began to rise, tipping upward XX degrees. The Chief Engineer came to the place where the orders were being given and under the order of the senior officer began to move his men around in an attempt to maintain equilibrium. But there was nothing else to do than to rise. If the sub should rise it would be in the midst of the enemy, there would be nothing other to do than to crash the vessel against the enemy, blast the enemy and blast itself. Since the last depth bombs were dropped XX minutes had passed and there was the slight hope that the enemy now was some distance away. With that anxious hope the hatch on the conning tower was opened.

Going into the conning tower no enemy could be seen nearby, nor were there any planes. Far in the distance three enemy destroyers could be seen going away. The aircraft carrier could no longer be seen and its sinking was definite. Enemy aircraft carrier sunk . . . since the submarines mission was done the crew could now die at any time. They would do their best and await their fate. Just as it was being felt that everything was good because the enemy destroyers were far away, the enemy apparently caught sight of the submarine and began to circle around.

Just before the craft came up to the surface, it was found that it had no longer any power for remaining under the water. Promptly orders were issued for electricity to be charged to supply air. At the same time it turned the stern toward the enemy and sped at top speed.

The black smoke rising from both sides presently covered the vessel. Then a smoke-screen hid it from us.

One of the three destroyers discontinued the chase. The remaining two were now in chase. The one was to the right and the other to the left. The vessel to the right was hit by a smoke-screen set up by the submarine. In the smoke the destroyer could be glimpsed to the left at short intervals. Presently the enemy vessel increased its speed. By degrees the distance decreased between the submarine and the enemy vessel.

Enemy Draws Near

The lookout-man reported that the enemy was getting nearer and nearer. The condition of the submarine was that it had to run as long as possible. The chief navigating officer remarked that things were not going very well.

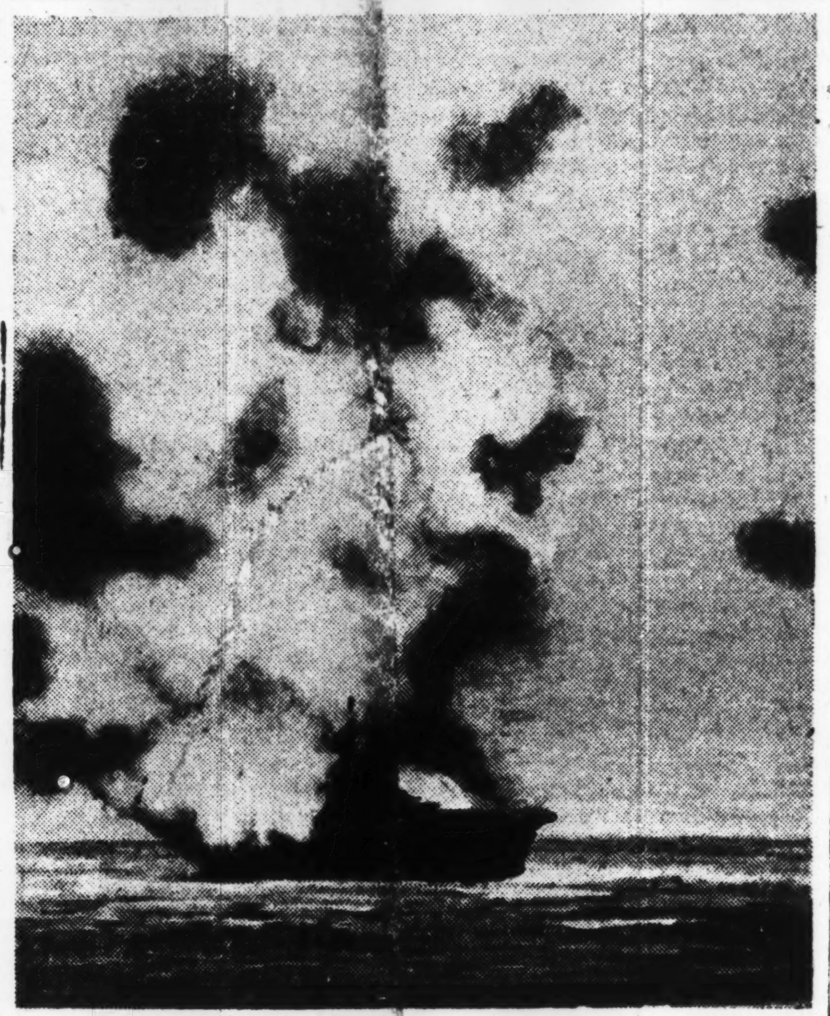
The commander decided that the ship would be done for when it submerged the next time, and ordered the chief communication officer to report that the crew had performed the task set before them of sinking the aircraft carrier.

The wording of the message and the sending of it by wireless was quickly done.

A number of minutes before the submarine submerged, the message

(Continued on Page 2)

Fatally Hit Carrier



This spectacular picture shows the flame and smoke-wrapped enemy aircraft carrier of the Yorktown type which was damaged in the Sea Battle of Midway and later given the finishing blows by a Japanese submarine of the "Igo" class. The photo was carried in a recently received issue of a British journal.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

DELIBERATIVE BODY ADDS NEW MEMBERS

Major-General Yahagi, Captain Hiraide Named to Additional Posts

The organization of the newly established Deliberative Council of the Board of Information was greatly strengthened on Wednesday by the appointment on the same day of Major-General Nakao Yanagi, spokesman of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Captain Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and Arata Sugihara, chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry as members of the Deliberative Council.

The appointed men will concurrently retain their present posts.

It is recalled that the new Council, which is under the direct control of the President of the Board of Information, was organized as a result of the recent reorganization of the Board of Information.

With the organization of the new Council, Captain Katsuya Sato, Lieutenant-Colonel Norimasa Kumagaya and Commander Saichiro Furuhashi, secretaries of the Board of Information respectively, were given concurrent appointments as members of the new Council.

In addition to the above six members, the new Council also includes Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, who now holds the concurrent posts as chief of the First and Second Sections of the Board of Information, as well as the chiefs of two other sections, making a total of nine members.

It is expected the Council will hold conferences twice a week to discuss operation of the Board and maintain close contact with the High Command.

Campaign Against Crows

STOCKHOLM.—A campaign against crows has been inaugurated by the British Ministry of Agriculture, states a London dispatch. Peasants have been asked to destroy all crows' nests. When necessary the fire brigade is to help.

ARRANGEMENT MADE ON CULTURE ACCORD

Yanagisawa Leaving Bangkok For Tokyo to Obtain Final Approval

Domei

BANGKOK, April 14.—An arrangement for enforcement of the cultural agreement concluded between Japan and Thailand has been reached between the Thai authorities and Ken Yanagisawa, who arrived here in February this year for the negotiations, it was learned today.

Mr. Yanagisawa is expected to leave for Japan shortly in order to obtain the approval of the authorities of his home government for the enforcement of the said agreement.

With the enforcement of the cultural agreement the following plans will be carried out.

1. A Greater East Asia Library will be constructed in Bangkok in compliance with the wishes of the Thai Premier. In this library various kinds of books concerning Japan and Thailand as well as the Philippines, Malai, Borneo, Sumatra, Java and other places in East Asia will be stored.

2. A Japan Cultural Hall will be established in Bangkok, which will have several attached rooms, including the industrial, literary, materials, movies and other rooms.

3. A physical training ground will also be constructed in Bangkok, where Japanese physical training will be shown to the public, including judo and kendo.

Transport Firms in Ukraine

ROVNO.—In order to meet the growing demands of increased traffic in the Ukraine, 22 firms of forwarding agents and carriers in Germany have been authorized to carry on business within the Reich Commissariat of Ukraine with the object of speeding up the exchange of goods between that region and Germany as well as between the Ukraine and friendly foreign countries, and in general accelerating the economic reconstruction of the Ukraine.

Canadian Populace Seized by Frenzy of Fear As Radio Blurts Out 'Japanese Have Landed'

Canadian citizens were seized by a frenzy of fear on Tuesday when they heard their radio-sets blurt, "Large forces of Japanese troops have landed in British Columbia!" according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from Toronto.

The frightful news-flash which split the ether waves was sent from station CFRB in Canada, suddenly disrupting the bliss of the Canadians who were peacefully listening to soft strains of light music.

The Canadian citizens who have always believed the possibility of a raid from the Japanese Forces, dived for their telephones in order to verify the radiocast.

When the Canadian populace discovered that the broadcast was made to rouse their wartime conscience, they were completely flabbergasted, the dispatch said.

NIPPON ARMY DESTROYS 465 ENEMY WARPLANES ALONG NORTHERN AKYAB

Air Raids on American Mainland Not Remote Possibility, Says Sato

Difficulty of Spanning Pacific Has Been Technically Solved, Major-General Avers; Germany, Italy Also Said Preparing

"Air raids by Japanese Forces on the American mainland in collaboration with Germany and Italy's will not be a matter of remote possibility.

"The only difficulty of pounding the American mainland lies in the width of the Pacific separating the two countries, but now even this handicap has been technically solved by Japan.

"Germany and Italy too are making preparations for air raids on the same enemy land."

So declared Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, on Wednesday at the ceremony of awarding the Medals for Technical Merits at the War Ministry.

Major-General Sato delivered a lengthy speech on the occasion, dwelling on three key points, namely, the spectacular productivity expansion in Japan, the improvement and progress of munitions manufacturing, and the accomplishment of steps for sealing the destinies of America and Britain.

Major-General Sato's remarks pertaining to the crushing of America and Britain follow:

"How to 'crush finally the fighting will of the United States and Britain, as stated by the Prime Minister in his speech on administration, is the main point of my speech today. Not only military strategy but diplomatic and political policies all are also necessary in order to bring the war to a termination but once we are in the war we must not think that there is a short cut to the end. We must not forget that the only road toward the termination of the war is to have the power and real strength to force through sheer armed might the enemy to yield and to dictate peace terms to it. To talk or think of a short-cut type peace without setting up conditions and steps to make that possible is equal to shooting from behind at our soldiers fighting at the front or in the fields of production.

"Britain has become completely subordinate to America and the enemy side's fighting will is wholly held by the leaders of America. Thus the only step to end the war is to crush America's will to fight. And the Americans' fighting will hang on their confidence that their economic strength, especially their productive, is unsurpassed in the world. It follows that Japan must hold secure the strategic points and important resource regions it reduced and gained with a success whose speed astounded the world, and bend all our scientific and technical abilities toward turning these infinite resources into war power, expanding our fighting power steadily with the passage of time. And adding to this material fighting power the spiritual strength based on an idea of the nation unique to the Japanese race and leadership surpassing all others in the world, we must show our true worth in the battlefields in the Pacific and on the continent and force the Americans to hold us in awe. I believe that unless we do that the objectives of this war will not be attained. And the foundations of that battle consist in the manifestation of scientific and technical superiority in the fields o production and war materials.

"The Americans are a warlike and stubborn people, thus it will be difficult to crush their will to fight unless we finally batter the American mainland. The only difficulty in hammering at the American mainland lies in the width of the Pacific. This problem has already been technically solved by our nation. And Germany and Italy too are completing preparations to raid the American mainland. It will not be so long before the day comes in which Japan, Germany and Italy coordinate in air raiding the American mainland. At the present in Europe both sides are carrying reprisal raids against each other's homelands aimed at obstructing production and at causing unrest among some of the people. Such inconclusive methods however make the blow of air raids chronic and finally bring about an immunity causing them to lose most of their effectiveness.

"America thinks that it can beat Japan by air raids because Japan's wooden architecture is extremely weak against air-raids, but Japan's wooden architecture especially the individual small buildings can sustain only small damage by air raids and to rebuild them would be very easy. Those American apartments, which someone has called 'bee hives,' and which hold within them innumerable families and those skyscrapers of which the Americans are so proud, they are the ones whose damage will be terrific in air raids. And because the tall American buildings have in general been built with not much regard for resistance against earthquakes it will be extremely dangerous if a certain type of bomb is concentrated upon them.

"In any case, what I mean by a crushing blow on the American mainland does not consist of a reprisal-like exchange of chronic, immunity-bringing, inconclusive air raids but something which will bring into play every sort of powerful method added to air operations. And something which once begun will crush at one blast the enemy's fighting will. It will be necessary to complete full studies and preparations even if it takes some time.

"The guidance of the war hereafter will be on the point to bring the whole of our scientific and technical abilities into play to increase production and better and advance fighting materials, based on the great results gained during the early stages of the war, and always holding the initiative, to destroy the enemy's counter offensives at every point, to continue the offensive, and finally to deal a crushing blow at the American mainland. We must understand fully that the greater part of this tremendous responsibility is on the fields of science and technique. I hope deeply that the people in these fields will carry out their responsibility with the same determination as the officers and men who fall daily in the front lines, to go on even after they fall, in the research laboratories, in the factories, or at the front lines."

CHILD PROTECTION DAYS SET FOR APRIL 17 AND 18

Importance of Correct Guidance Of Young Nationals to Be Stressed by Society

In view of the fact that children are the source of Japan's fighting strength for tomorrow, the Children's Protection Association is planning to expand and strengthen its movement for the protection of children on April 17 and 18, the second Children's Protection Days to be observed since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The association has the cooperation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and is supported by the Justice Ministry and the Board of Information.

In Tokyo, plans are being made to observe the days with prayers offered at the Meiji Shrine and Tama Mausoleum, radio broadcasts, lectures, distribution of posters and pamphlets and other events for the purpose of impressing on the general public the importance of correct guidance of the young nationals.

Various organizations throughout the country, supported by the Juvenile Court and the Children's Protection Association will hold appropriate and profitable programs for the day, with the close cooperation of the authorities concerned, as well as of factories and schools.

Jaiyanama Sees Tojo

Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama, who returned to his post here recently, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 4:30 p.m. Wednesday.

34 Hostile Vessels Either Sunk or Damaged in Same Operations

LARGE BOOTY TAKEN

4,200 Bodies Abandoned by Foe on Battlefields; 516 Prisoners Taken

Four hundred and sixty-five enemy aircraft were either shot down or destroyed, 34 enemy vessels either sunk or heavily damaged, while the enemy abandoned 4,200 bodies on the battlefield in operations in the sector north of Akyab along the Burma-India border up to April 10, according to composite results announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. Wednesday.

The announcement reads as follows:

"The composite war results of Imperial Japanese Army operations in the sector north of Akyab including air operations up to April 10 follow:

(I) "Loss and damage inflicted on the enemy:

1.—Bodies abandoned on battlefield—some 4,200 of which about 2,000 were British troops.

2.—Enemy troops taken prisoner—516.

3.—Chief booty included: various pieces of artillery 156; heavy and light machine-guns, 374; rifles, 4,015; tanks and armored cars, 50; motor cars, 77; horses 473.

4.—Vessels sunk: one—1,000-ton class; four—500-ton class.

5.—Vessels heavily damaged: 14—1,000-ton class, 15—500-ton class.

6.—Airplanes shot down or destroyed—465.

7.—Military establishments blasted and set ablaze—at 52 places.

(II) "Our Damage:

1.—Killed—422.

2.—Airplanes—46."

Kienwo Base Blasted

Fighting thick clouds of yellow dust and adverse air currents formations of the Japanese Army's air arm on Tuesday morning raided Kienwo airfield in Fukien Province, and blew up and burned down the enemy's storehouses, barracks, airfield establishments and the runway which was being enlarged, according to a report from an undisclosed base to the Mainichi on Wednesday. All the planes returned safely in the afternoon. Kienwo airfield is an important advance base, in eastern China, for the American air force in China.

TRAINING SCHOOL HOLDING OPENING CEREMONY TODAY

With 37 Army and Navy administrators and 11 executives of business corporations enrolled in the first section, and 60 university and college graduates in the second section, the matriculation ceremony of the Southern Development Training Institute is scheduled to be held on Thursday afternoon at the Institute's headquarters in Tokyo.

It is understood the matriculation ceremony for the 200 high school graduates admitted in the third section will be held sometime in May.

The Institute has been established under the jurisdiction of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, for the purpose of training Governmental and civil workers for the Southern Regions.

The ceremony on Thursday will be attended by Tan Shidehara, president of the Institute, Kazuo Aoki, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Army and Navy authorities and other dignitaries.

GRIGG EVASIVE IN REPLY

British War Secretary Sir James Grigg made an ambiguous reply in escaping an extremely embarrassing interpellation in the House of Commons on Monday, which demanded an explanation of the bulletin issued by the Imperial Japanese Headquarters disclosing that a brigade of British troops was smashed and a high ranking British officer taken captive at the Indo-Burmese front, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday in relaying a report from London.

80 SCIENTISTS CONFERRED MEDALS BY MINISTER OF WAR FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICES

Honored for Contributions in Current War

HELD AT WAR OFFICE

General Tojo Urges Savants To Continue Work; Sato Lauds Deeds

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his concurrent capacity of War Minister, conferred the Medals for Technical Merit and Certificates of Technical Merit on Wednesday on 80 of the nation's scientists, who have rendered special services to the State in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Medal for Technical Merit, established in 1931, corresponds to the Order of the Golden Kite, the highest order within the reach of soldiers and sailors in Japan.

Thirty-eight of the honored scientists received the Medal for Technical Merit, Certificates of Technical Merit and prizes. All the others, three of whom are dead, received Certificates of Technical Merit and prizes.

Prime Minister Tojo personally put the Order for Technical Merit on the breast of 20 of the group of honored scientists, who in the laboratory have served the State in time of war with particular distinction.

The ceremony of conferring the Order for Technical Merit and Certificates of Technical Merit on the deserved men of science was held in the Lecture Hall of the War Ministry at 9 a.m.

1,200 Attend Ceremony

Besides the scientists who were to be honored, leading figures in the scientific world of Japan and representatives of the Army fighting service, numbering more than 1,200, attended the ceremony.

An address of instructions by Prime Minister Tojo opened the ceremony. Then the scientists whose laboratory work has fostered the Empire's fighting power received honors. The Prime Minister in person pinned the Order for Technical Merit on the breast of each of the scientists, who have rendered distinguished services.

There was a lecture by Major-General Kenryu Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, before the ceremony was over shortly before noon.

This was the second time the Medal for Technical Merit had been awarded to scientists and the first time that scientists had been honored as being helpers of the national cause since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Wednesday, so to speak, was a day in honor of wartime science. At 1 p.m., after the ceremony of honoring the scientists who have helped the national cause with their laboratory work, the Society for the Study of Military Technique, an organization brought into existence concurrently with the establishment of the Medal for Technical Merit, held its second meeting which is to last until April 17.

At the conference, publication will be made of the results of researches made by the nation's scientists in arms and other things, which are essential to the bringing of the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end.

Text of Speech

Prime Minister Tojo's address opening the ceremony of awarding the Medals for Technical Merit to scientists and laboratory workers was in substance as follows:

"Today, on the occasion of the ceremony of awarding the Medal for Technical Merit and the opening of the second meeting of the Society for the Study of Military Technique, I am greatly delighted to be able to meet Your Excellencies and others interested in Army scientific technique, who have given close cooperation to us at all times.

"The ground has now been prepared for Greater East Asia. Working together with our Allies and with friendly countries, we have placed ourselves in a position where we are absolutely sure of triumphing.

"But sustained and earnest are the counter-offensive actions of the enemy on the land, on the sea, and in the air in the South Pacific and in the areas of Burma and the Aleutians. As it is, we are having endless decisive battles.

"I think that I can go so far as to say that this war is every day of it a contest between science and science and between technique and technique. And this battle of science and technique is rapidly increasing in violence. The advent of new arms which ever excel those of the enemy or of new devices for increasing our fighting power is a factor in the favorable turn of the war situation and the laying of the ground for conclusive victory. As I have repeatedly stressed, the most urgent thing today is for researches to be kept up by the nation's scientists in arms and war materials with a display of originality, and for the efficiency, corporeal and incorporeal, of the productive machinery, especially the heavy industries to be improved to a considerable extent.

"I have noted that the inventions and new devices for which the scientists are honored and contents of the reports of studies to be published at the meeting of the Society are great improvements on those for the previous year. I should like to tender thanks to you, who have taken great pains to make this possible.

"The situation requires our scientific technique to be developed rapidly and phenomenally so that it will meet the needs of endless decisive battles. I sincerely hope that Your Excellencies will realize fully the gravity of the situation we are facing, and make greater endeavors to perform your functions."

Many Persons Honored

Of the 80 recipients of the honors involving 61 items, 20 persons involving 13 items received first class medals, Certificates of Merit and prizes, 18 persons involving 14 items received second class medals, Certificates of Merit and medals, while 42 persons involving 34 items received Certificates of Merit and prizes.

The 20 persons who were awarded the first prizes include:

Major-General Mikio Hara and Major Jisaburo Sakiyama for their invention concerning the manufacture of tank-tractors;

Toru Takamatsu, non-permanent member of the Osaka Industrial Research Laboratory of the Tokyo First Military Arsenal, for his study on the manufacture of optical lens;

Major-General Ryo Shinoda and Captain Shigeo Ban for their joint study on manufacturing a certain scientific war material;

Lieutenant-Colonel Masataka Numaguchi for his invention of 96th type of 15-centimeter howitzer;

Wataru Sasaki, engineer of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company, for his study on a new system for production of airplanes;

Takeo Kotani and Kenji Kato, engineers of the Nakajima Aircraft Manufacturing Company, for their joint study of a small powerful aircraft engine;

Issaku Koga, professor of Tokyo University of Technology, for his study on the improvement of the short wave radio-phone apparatus;

Pharmacist Major-General Toraji Shimizu for his study on anti-malaria medicine;

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Ryoichi Naito for his study on a new design of a certain large manufacturing plant and improvement of facilities thereof;

Eiji Koyama, Eiichi Hashimoto and Takeo Suzuki, engineers of the Military Provisions Depot, for their study on frontline provisions;

Major Masahiko Okamoto for his invention of a new industrial output method;

Captain Kanichi Tomori, Seiichi Kurino and Kokichi Inao, members of the Second Aeronautical Research Laboratory, for their joint invention concerning aircraft engine;

Captain Kaoru Takayama for his study on construction of wooden buildings.

The significant feature of the present series of technical awards is the fact that, whereas the first series which were granted in November 1941, laid chief emphasis on finished articles, the present one attached particular stress on devices and originality in the manufacturing processes with a view that further efforts be made in achieving mass production.

Another significant feature is the fact that several awards were granted for simple new devises for use in daily life from the standpoint of contributing greatly to the national strength in wartime.

Sato Stresses Importance

War Minister General Tojo was followed by Major-General Sato, who declared that the military operations by Japan thus far have been executed with swift progress, establishing impregnable positions for the real decisive war against the United States and Britain.

"In order to maintain and continue the present offensive attitude," he said, "the production organizations must be strengthened and enlarged.

"Not having been self-sufficient in its war material resources, the development and construction in the Southern Regions are all important for Japan in establishing its economic foundation for the decisive war in the future.

"Aviation industry is one of the most vitally important war industries today. A superior air force secures the supremacy of the air and other strategical advantages. The enemy supply routes and production facilities could also be destroyed from air.

"Shipbuilding is another important industry which has to be enlarged. The new ships should also be built equipped with special protection against the attack from enemy airplanes and submarines. Paralleling airplane and ship building, the production of aluminum, iron and coal must be increased.

"During the past years, entire political and administrative power of the nation have been concentrated on the enlargement of the production in these industries.

"Application of scientific technique has now become essential in the reconstruction of these important industries. In fact, the present war is a continuous warfare of scientific techniques against scientific techniques. Most advanced scientific knowledge must be introduced in manufacturing of not only ammunitions but foodstuffs, medicines and all war-equipment.

"Japan must forestall the enemy in scientific techniques as well as in actual fighting. We must devote all our energies in scientific research works in all industrial fields. A heavy share of responsibility of the fate of the current war is upon the shoulders of the scientists of Japan. The entire brains of the nation must be mobilized for the improvement of the scientific techniques in the war industries."

Thai Patrol Forces Repulse Foe Troops On Northern Border

Domei

BANGKOK, April 13.—A patrol unit of the Thai Army clashed with and repulsed an enemy unit which attempted to cross a river near Chieng Lop along the northern border of Thailand, it was announced by the Supreme Military Headquarters of Thailand at 4 p.m. today. The announcement follows: "Our patrol unit clashed with and fought for about 30 minutes against enemy troops that attempted to cross a river near Chieng Lop along the border. After sustaining losses in dead and wounded, the enemy retreated. There was no loss on our side."

BUDGETARY SYSTEM FOR MALAI CHANGED

Annual Basis Began From April 1; Sumatra Makes Same Alteration

Domei

SHONAN, April 13.—A budget system on an annual basis has been instituted in both Malai and Sumatra beginning April 1, it was officially announced here today.

The announcement added that all budgetary estimates have already met with the complete approval of the Japanese Government and the budget as drawn up has been in force since April 1 which marked the beginning of the current fiscal year.

In the compilation of the figures of both debit and credit items, special attention has been placed on the attainment of self-sufficiency in vital commodities, maintenance of peace and order, speedy development of natural resources, and rapid progress in the reconstruction of industrial facilities as well as in the communication systems.

Competent officials declared that ample appropriations have accordingly been provided for the development of maritime, industrial, engineering, agricultural, and in fact, all other such important industries. They added that every possible effort will be made both in Malai and Sumatra for self-sufficiency in all vital commodities, such as foodstuffs and other daily necessities.

While seeing that no stone is left unturned to foster industrial development and to strengthen the defenses of the state, the Military Administration, in the compilation of the budget, paid as much attention and care to the debit accounts as to the credit accounts. According to the officials, of the total of the Government's revenue anticipated for the current fiscal year, approximately 40 per cent will be realized through taxation, while the balance of the fund required will be covered by incomes realized through sales of public properties and incomes from the government monopolies, such as tobacco, railways, and postage stamps.

Hitler-Mussolini Parley Solidifies Axis Position

Unification of European Continent in All Spheres Progressing Three and Half Years After Outbreak Of Conflict; Axis War Aims Clear

By a Diplomatic Commentator

Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini held a conference for four days from April 7 to 10. The result was, according to the statement issued simultaneously in Berlin and Rome, a complete accord of opinion between Germany and Italy with regard to all problems respecting the prosecution of the war. The determination to attain the common objective of protecting the rights and civilization of all European nations was also again confirmed.

The latest Hitler-Mussolini conversation was the outcome of the interview held some time ago in Rome between Premier Mussolini and Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and also means the conclusion of a series of conferences which had previously been held between Reich Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and the Italian leaders, between Premier Mussolini and Hungarian Premier Nicolas de Kallay and between Fuehrer Hitler and King Boris III of Bulgaria. It also was a reply to the Anglo-American plan for the post-war management of Europe.

Today, three years and seven months after the outbreak of the European War, the hostilities have entered into a decisive stage and it has become absolutely necessary for the Axis to concentrate its final efforts in the spheres of military affairs, politics and diplomacy by mobilizing the total strength of Europe with the Axis countries as its center. The current European War is characterized by the Axis aim of expelling the menace of Communism and imperialistic Anglo-American interference in Europe. It should not be interpreted as a struggle for territory and interests between the Italo-German Axis on the one hand and the Anglo-American-Soviet Powers on the other. This fact which has already been repeatedly proclaimed by Germany and Italy has, in the course of the war, been gradually recognized by the various European nations. The fact that the present war which had first been started between Germany and the Franco-British allies has been participated in by other European countries on the side of the Axis camp clearly explains the circumstances whereby other European nations have been enlightened regarding the real war aim of the Axis camp.

Thus, the cooperative system of the whole of Europe has been promoted by the Axis and has almost been completed. To strengthen further the cooperative organization of Europe, however, the Axis Powers have concentrated special efforts since the Mussolini-Ribbentrop conference, on four urgent problems, namely, the establishment of guarantee in some form or other of the relations between the Axis and other European countries, solution of the Transylvanian problem, a more positive participation of Hungary in the present war and the strengthening of Bulgaria's cooperation with its allies. It would be safe to conclude that final measures for these pending questions were decided upon at the latest conference between the German and Italian leaders.

It should be remembered that the nucleus of European cooperation lies in Franco-German collaboration. This was fundamentally confirmed at the time of the conclusion of the Franco-German Armistice on June 25, 1940. Nevertheless, because the policy of France had remained unfixed, the cooperation between the Reich and France failed to see the scheduled progress and this fact had proved a great obstacle to the cooperative system of the whole of Europe.

This obstacle was, however, cleared when France's policy was fixed, marking the flight to Africa of Admiral Darlan and General Giraud and the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. At present France, under the leadership of Marshal Petain and Premier Laval, is forging ahead to offer positive cooperation to Germany with the full consciousness of a Continental European nation. This fact has proved the greatest factor to the establishment of a firm cooperative system of the whole of Europe. On the basis of Franco-Reich collaboration, other pending questions have been solved rapidly and smoothly and an unshakable, water-tight cooperative system is expected to be established. Such a system is aimed primarily at successfully prosecuting the current war and on the other hand, should be the foundation of the New Order to be established in Europe after the war.

Britain and America are now clamorously propagandizing fanciful post-war programs but judging from existing circumstances, it is clear that these plans have not the slightest possibility of materialization. They are nothing other than machinations with which America and Britain intend to disturb the unity of the European countries. As a matter of fact, these post-bellum programs have already encountered an unsolvable contradiction between certain refugee regimes and the Soviet Union and are also threatening to contribute to the collapse of the anti-Axis camp itself. Furthermore, conflicts are arising not only with regard to the problems concerning minor states but also between America and Britain themselves over the questions of currency and their interests in Europe.

Now that an unshakable unity has been established in the whole of Europe under the guidance of the Axis, it is utterly impossible for the Anglo-American Powers to disintegrate this unity, no matter what sort of sinister designs they may resort to. The cooperative system in Europe which has been established by the Axis is not like the fanciful post-war program concocted by Britain and America. It is a concrete, unquestionable fact. It means cooperative unity in Europe possessing an organic union in military, political, economic and cultural spheres. The Axis Powers and all the other European countries jointly shoulder the common lives and destiny. And herein lie the realistic character and strength of the New Order of Europe which the Axis desires to see established.

Britain and America are spreading the propaganda that the recent Hitler-Mussolini conference was for the purpose of deliberating over the defense of Europe against the Anglo-American offensive. It is clear, however, that the defense of the European Continent has already been made solid. There is hardly any need at the present moment to discuss defensive measures. So far as military affairs are concerned, there can be no fear that the Axis will be forced to stand on the defensive. The fluctuation in the African war situation is not of such a nature as to exercise effects on the whole war situation. On the Eastern Front, the Soviet offensive has virtually ended as has been announced by the Soviet Union itself and with the beginning of the spring season, the Reich forces have resumed their offensive operations in the Kharkov sector.

In the light of these facts, it is safe to assert that the latest conference between the two Axis leaders was not for passive, defensive aims, but for the further solidification of Europe's cooperative system and for the future developments based thereon. The conference was doubtless of a constructive, positive nature, providing for bold steps in the future. This will be proved to the Americans and British in the form of concrete facts as time passes.

Pearls
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Daring Attack Made In Face of Big Odds

(Continued from Page 1)

had gone out.

The enemy destroyer drew X X meters near. It was decided to submerge and the commander asked the chief electric engineer whether the electricity would enable the submarine to do so or not. The answer was rather pessimistic. Then he made up his mind to be killed in action, but felt reluctant that all his men should share his fate. Try once more anyway! With this determination the submarine went underwater. There was a cry "The propeller is working all right."

This was really unexpected. The craft had finally won.

Where there is a will, there is a way. Perseverance is the real submarine spirit. The motor began to operate. The enemy shell dropped astray, as the submarine dived when the smoke screen was thick. The day began to wear. It was the enemy's turn to fear the submarine. After dropping several depth-charges for intimidation, the enemy destroyer fled. At an X X hour the submarine reappeared above the water in the dark night.

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TRUE ASIATIC TRAITS REVIVED BY CHINESE

Citizens Battling Against Evil Influence of Anglo-American Cultures

Although the Chungking regime is still in a state of comma from the poisonous influence of Anglo-American and communistic civilizations, the National Government at Nanking has been making rapid progress in its battle against Western individualism and utilitarianism which held China in its paralyzing grip for the past 100 years, reports the press bureau of the International Publicity Board of China.

From history one sees that China had a glorious civilization until the advent of the materialistic civilization from the West. With the introduction of Anglo-American individualism and utilitarianism, with which the people became so infatuated, China ceased to be creative and her own civilization began to deteriorate.

The Anglo-American and communistic civilizations have played an exceptionally prominent and important part in the last hundred years. For a century, the Anglo-American civilization has had most pernicious effects on China and practically supplanted the original Chinese culture. Some Chinese intellectuals became apparently ashamed of their own civilization which they described as "backward." Not a few of them tried to uphold and promote their own Chinese culture, but they failed; for the pressure of the Anglo-American influence was so great that they had to give way.

Notwithstanding its attempt to adopt a policy of "War-Time Civilization," after the outbreak of the China Affair the Chungking regime still maintains its pro-Anglo-American attitude, which shows how deep and poisonous has been the effect of the Anglo-American civilization on China.

Turning Point Marked

The Peace Movement initiated by President Wang Ching-wei and China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia mark a turning point in the struggle for the emancipation of East Asia and the rejuvenation of China. It is assumed that the coming economic and political reconstruction in China will depend greatly on the creation of a new culture.

The inauguration of the Peace Movement by President Wang Ching-wei has been followed by the launching of a peace cultural movement. In his message issued on December 29, 1938, President Wang advocated the promotion of cultural interchange between China and Japan so as to bring about political and economic collaboration between the two nations. In the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty which defines the political and economic problems between the two nations, particular attention has been paid to the creation of a Sino-Japanese amalgamated culture.

When the China Foundation of the East Asia League was officially inaugurated, four cardinal principles were promulgated, of which cultural interchange is as important as the other three principles, viz., political independence, economic collaboration and military alliance. There is no doubt that cultural interchange will enable us to lay a firm foundation for permanent peace in East Asia. The policy of Pan-Asianism has been our guide in cultural work during the three years following the return of the National Government to Nanking.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia indicates that Pan-Asianism has blossomed into reality, and the brilliant victories of the War signify that an initial success has been attained in the emancipation of East Asia. In order to safeguard the successes which have been won, we must let our work be guided by the principle of cultural interchange, thus laying a firm foundation for the cultural interchange in East Asia.

Asiatic Culture Emphasized

In the cultural work in China in 1941, special emphasis was laid upon the assimilation of East Asiatic cultures as well as on the rejuvenation of entire East Asia. This is our fixed policy.

During the third year after the return of the National Government to Nanking, the nations of East Asia have worked arduously for cultural reconstruction and assimilation. China has also done her part and has made progress in this direction.

In Hankow, the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association met in April and discussed the question of cultural interchange and cultural reconstruction. At the same time they sponsored the East Asia Literary Renaissance Movement. The East Asia Literary Renaissance Movement is proceeding harmoniously with the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The movement foreshadows the fall of Anglo-American and communistic civilization in China and the advent of the New Order in East Asia.

In Manchoukuo, the East Asia Journalists Conference was held in Hsinking on August 5. The Chinese delegation was headed by Chao Mo-ju. Discussions in the Conference were centered on the object and mission of the journalists in East Asia, and in this connection resolutions were adopted, to be followed by the nations of East Asia.

The Second East Asia Olympic Athletic Meet was held in Hsinking, Manchoukuo from August 8, 1942. Representatives from China were headed by Wang Hsiu. The Meet signified the unification of training for the youth of East Asia.

2nd Educational Meet Held

The Second East Asia Educational Conference was held in Hsinking, Manchoukuo, on July 20, and was concluded on July 24. Besides representatives of Japan, China and Manchoukuo, there were other representatives from the nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; such as, Thailand, Burma and the Philippines. They were the leading educators of the respective countries and the policy for the educational rejuvenation and reconstruction of East Asia was discussed.

For the renaissance of East Asiatic literature and the creation of a New East Asiatic civilization, Japan inaugurated the East Asiatic Literary Conference to which China was invited. The Chinese delegation was composed of 14 represenatives, including Chow Hua-jen and Hsu Hsi-ching. The Conference lasted from November 3 to 5 and important decisions were reached concerning a plan for the renaissance of East Asia. During the conference the Chinese delegates proposed the establishment of an Oriental Cultural Research Institute.

Because of the successes won by the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American interests have been confiscated by the Japanese Forces in China. Recently, arrangements have been made by our friendly ally to return to the Chinese Government the Anglo-American educational institutions in China, such as Ginling University in Nanking and Lingnan University in Canton. The transfer of the institutions will greatly help the development of education in China.

The Cultural Relics Preservation Committee began to function in 1940, and the National Museum and the National Library in Nanking were formally opened to the public in July of last year. All this indicates that cultural work in China has been carried out during the third year of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

Since China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, cultural work has been regarded as no less important to military or economic affairs. Emphasis has been laid on cultural reconstruction on a wartime footing. The principle of cultural reconstruction in wartime is to wipe out the poisonous influences of Anglo-American and communistic civilization, and to supercede them with Pan-Asianism and our own Chinese Civilization.

It is expected that the work in the field of culture will be coordinated harmoniously with the work in other fields. Such coordination will help to accelerate the progress of all the work that is now being undertaken. For culture is ideological, while in other tasks, only action is needed. If actions are to be guided by ideology, then the best that can be done is to develop our culture. In short, culture is the driving force which will produce the total strength of the nation at war. In order to achieve final victory in the war the wartime culture in China must be built immediately.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

CHIANG'S POLICEMEN DISLIKED BY PEOPLE

Rift Widening as Too Much Corruption, Graft Seen Among Officials

Central Press Service

Chungking's police administration in the southeastern provinces is worsening, according to statements made by Li Shih-ching, head of the Chungking Central Police Academy, it was revealed recently in information from the Chiang capital, to Macao.

Mr. Li made this disclosure following his return from an inspection tour of police conditions in Kweichow, Hunan, Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien Provinces.

He said that policemen in these areas are badly fed, with discipline and morale steadily on the decline, due to "squeeze" and other forms of corruption among the higher officials.

The police official further pointed out that despite the efforts of the authorities concerned, the rift between the people and the police officials is steadily widening.

Chiang-Reds Rift Mounts

Chungking's intensified activities of developing the Northwest has roused much suspicion and jealousy among the Communists, thus aggravating the friction between the Chungking authorities and the Communist Party and retarding Chungking's efforts in this direction information from Chungking reveals.

The Northwest has always been the bone of contention between Chungking and the Communists. So the greater the desire of Chungking to bring it under its control, the worse will its relations with the Communists be, the report continues.

This is a bitter thorn for the Chungking regime in the present war. Recently, the dispatch said Chiang Kai-shek delegated General Feng Yu-hsiang to consult Chu Teh and other Communist leaders, in a determined effort to come to a compromise with them, but nothing has been achieved. Chungking's position is truly unenviable.

Chungking Women Drafted

The strain of the war on the Chiang Kai-shek regime was again indicated when it was announced at Chungking that all women will be conscripted for the first time in China's history, according to recent information from Chungking to Canton.

The regulations promulgated in this connection require all women between the ages of 18 and 45 to join one of the auxiliary services for the duration of the war.

Another law just announced provides that all men between 18 and 45 not in the regular services should be trained in the militia and guerilla services.

Chungking Indignant as Churchill Disregards Chiang in War Plans

Central Press Service

Voicing strong criticism of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who in his broadcast recently advocated giving the Far Eastern war theater a backseat in the anti-Axis war plan, the Chungking official organ, Ta Kung Pao, editorially warned that failure to take action in the East will find Japan in an unsurmountable position, according to information from Chungking intercepted at Canton.

Differing in opinion from Churchill, the paper pointed out that according to Churchill's estimate it may take two and a half years to defeat Germany. In that time, the Ta Kung Pao asserted, "Japan will be different from what she is now."

The paper urged more material aid from the Anglo-American Powers and more attention to the China war theater in the war against Japan.

"Instead of concentrating their attention on Germany, the anti-Axis Powers should dispatch more and more aircraft to Chungking to be able to strike back at the Japanese," emphasized the paper.

The Ta Kung Pao asked in this connection, "Have we not heard the Japanese are preparing for decisive action this year? Have we not seen the Japanese strengthening the Nanking Government so as to increase production, and that they are making further attacks in China to prepare for decisive action against the United States and Britain?"

The paper further queried, "What would the United States and Britain do if Japan takes serious action this year, while Germany's defeat cannot be completed until after one or two years?"

To enable the Chungking armies to resist the Japanese attacks and provide an opportunity for counter attacks, the Anti-Axis countries especially the United States, must immediately dispatch large numbers of airplanes, both transport and warplanes, the Ta Kung Pao reiterated.

The journal also warned that should the Anti-Axis Power open a second front in Europe, Japan will take the opportunity for expanding her operations in China and the southern Pacific, thereby making heavier the already large United States burden in China.

"Therefore," continued the journal, "if the anti-Axis forces desire Chungking to deal more effectively with the China war situation, they must immediately translate their words of sympathy into concrete action.

"It is obvious that further Japanese gains mean a worse future for the United Nations, and Chungking today has the right to ask for more aid. Chungking so far has shared the smallest percentage of Lease-Lend goods."

GERMANS IN TOKYO TO PRESENT COMEDY

Will Entertain Wounded Japanese Soldiers at Special Matinee Program

The Teikoku Gekijo is shortly going to be the center of attraction for theater-goers of Tokyo, for the "K.D.F.," a dramatic group of the local German community, will present there for the Japanese public an interesting German comedy entitled "Der Etappenhase" (Hare and Soldier) for three days from April 27.

The unique performance—unique because of the comedy having been written by the now popular German playwright, Karl Bunje—will be sponsored by the Japan-German Culture Institute, and is going to be staged by members of the German dramatic group.

The play "Hare and Soldier" will be performed in four acts lasting for about two hours and a half. Though the German language will be used throughout, the spectators will be able to find in this particular drama the various fine qualities of the world-known brave and heroic German soldiers. In fact, the story well depicts the inexhaustible sense of humor of German soldiers even under the most trying circumstances, their strong attachment to their comrades on the front, and above all, their dominating passion—a burning love for their fatherland.

The sponsoring association attaches special importance to a matinee performance which will be the members of the local Hitler Jugend and also the pupils of the German School at Omori are scheduled to add a color to the performance by presenting solos and singing in chorus.

The success of the coming performance is almost certain because of unusual enthusiasm shown by the Japanese and German peoples concerned. It is pointed out that Toyokichi Hata, manager of the Toho Theater Company, is giving his personal and eager support to this project. He has already completed arrangements with the local radio station to record and broadcast to Germany the atmosphere of entertaining the wounded Japanese war heroes.

Besides these, it is noted that the German players, who will take part in the forthcoming play, are now enthusiastically rehearsing, the first rehearsal having already started last Saturday afternoon at the local German East Asiatic Association. The rehearsal will continue until the eve of the performance, holding it thrice a week.

The cast is as follows:

Hansen, Sub-Lieutenant.....H. Schaefer
Gerd Feldmann, Private.......J. Pelters
Hein Lammers, Private......F. Doelling
Ummo Ummen, Veteran.........J. Blasi
Ferd Hasenbein, Private.....H. Roessler
Marie, a Flemish maid..................
....Miss Harnischmacher
Stage Manager........Mrs. H. Fellmer
Prompter...............Miss G. Greve

The tickets for the play are obtainable at the box-office of the Teikoku Gekijo.

Ba Maw and Party Return to Rangoon After Trip to Japan

Prime Minister Ba Maw of the Burmese Government, who visited Japan on March 18 at the invitation of the Japanese Government and exchanged opinions with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other leaders of this country, returned to Rangoon Wednesday, according to a Rangoon dispatch to Domei.

CHUNGKING AREA HIT BY SEVERE FAMINE

N.Y. Times Scribe Says Mad Crazed People Eating Barks of Trees

Central Press Service

First hand evidence of the appalling famine Chungking-controlled Honan Province, considered one of the worst in China's recorded history, was brought to Chungking by Harrison Forman, correspondent of the New York Times, after a two-week's horseback tour of the worst afflicted areas, a report from Chungking revealed according to a Canton dispatch recently.

He found town after town deserted with endless cavalcades of hunger-crazed inhabitants moving over roads in search of food which many would never live to eat.

The American correspondent declared that the famine area covered 20,000 square miles in north Honan where already 20,000,000 had been affected.

The conditions, he said, were worst in the areas fringing the old and new channels of the Yellow River, where the famine began with the failure of last summer's crops after a serious drought.

The report from Chungking quotes Forman of saying: "I saw miles of trees stripped of their barks by starving refugees who tore them off with frenzied fingernails.

"They would grind the bark, and then steam it into cakes which they would devour like madmen," the correspondent asserted.

"Every train and every road, leading to the neighboring provinces of Shensi and Hupeh are crowded with starving refugees, while the roads are littered with the dead and dying."

Governor Makes Appeal

The plight of famine conditions in Chungking-controlled Honan Province was re-emphasized when Governor Li Pei-chi in a circular letter appealed to all rich landlords in Honan to donate food for more than 10,000,000 famine sufferers, according to Chungking information relayed to Canton recently, reports Central Press Service.

Governor Li said the famine in Chungking Honan the past autumn and winter was unprecedented and that though he succeeded in securing money from the Chungking regime for urgent relief, "this seems merely one glass of water used to put out fire blazing a whole cart of straw."

"There are still three months ahead before the first harvest year," the Chungking official pointed out, "and during this critical moment hardships cannot be overcome unless with your generous assistance."

OFFICIALS TO CHINA CHOSEN

The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry announced on Wednesday the appointments of six government officials of the "chokunin" rank to new posts in China.

Ichiro Ota was appointed as ambassadorial councillor at the Japanese Embassy in Nanking and Kaheita Okazaki, appointed as ambassadorial councillor assigned to the Shanghai Office.

Mr. Ota was formerly secretary concurrently at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and Communication Ministry while Mr. Okazaki formerly was councillor at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

MORE WAR SUPPLIES DEMANDED BY EVATT

Australian Foreign Chief Sees Roosevelt; Stresses Japan's Strength

Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt on Monday and requested for immediate amelioration of supplies for the Pacific war front, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

The same dispatch added that on Wednesday in his desperate attempt to rectify the error of the Anti-Axis policy, Evatt pointed out the grave mistake of their plan for the concentration of war efforts for 1943 in Europe.

"The Japanese Forces are now in the process of establishing a new economic empire in East Asia," Evatt declared. "They have gained access to abundant supply of rubber and quinine and unlimited deposits of gasoline, tin, iron ore and countless other valuable resources, while the anti-Axis nations have been completely devoid of these resources.

"If the Japanese Forces should get a strong foothold in the Southern areas, the anti-Axis forces would be placed in a pitiable dilemma.

"The intrinsic perils of the war situation in the Southwestern Pacific lie in the fact that the Japanese Forces maintain numerical superiority in man-power resources and vessels in this area.

Raps Inconsideration

"It is indeed regrettable that due considerations were not given to the actual war situations in the Southwestern Pacific by the Anglo-American Governments when they formulated future strategies for the anti-Axis countries."

According to a report from London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed that the Australian Minister of External Affairs will appear before the British War Cabinet immediately upon reaching London.

Undoubtedly, reports revealed, the Government and military authorities of Australia have undertaken steps in their frantic effort to increase the military strength of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, along with their desperate attempts to secure some means to check the activities of the Imperial Air Forces.

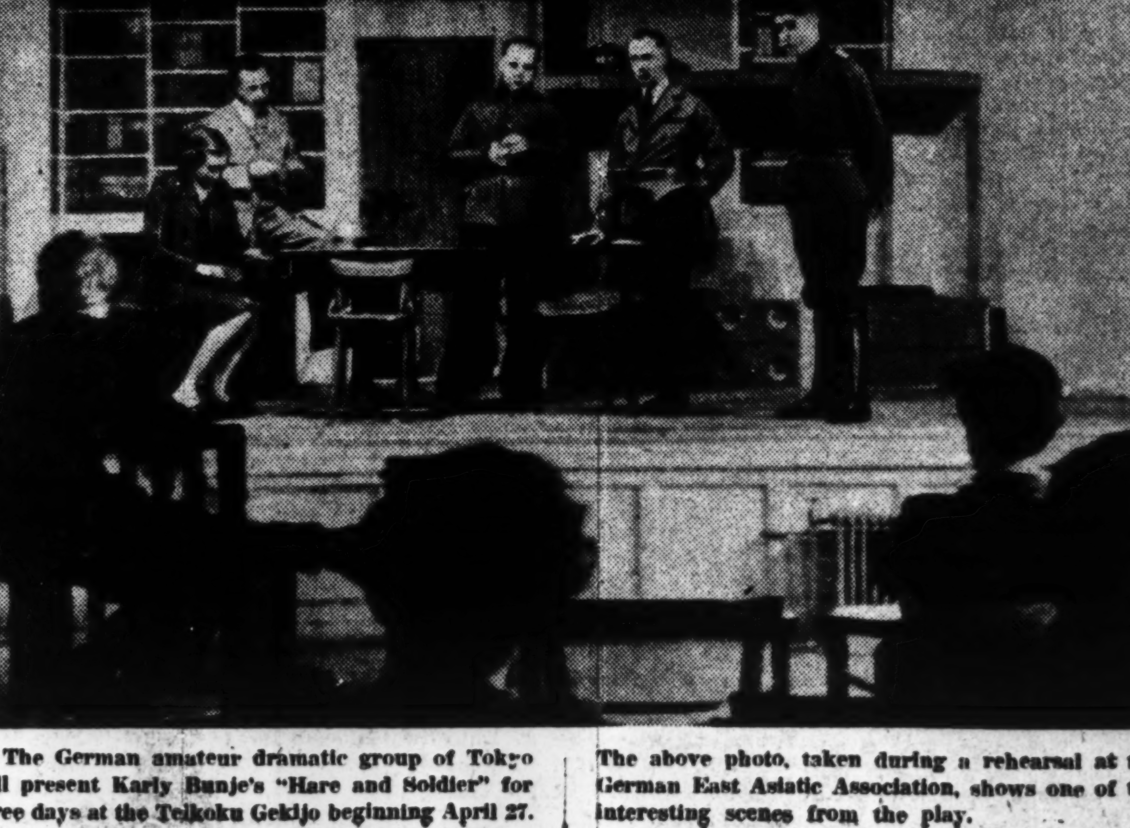
Meanwhile, a dispatch from Melbourne disclosed the address made by the Australian Prime Minister John Curtin on Tuesday at a subscription drive for the sale of Government bonds in which he reiterated the menace of the Japanese Forces upon Australia.

"Australia will probably not be relieved of the danger of the raids by the Japanese Forces for some time to come, he stated, and Australia will have no room for compromise with the European nations until the fighting power of the Imperial Forces has been completely smashed."

Simultaneously General Sir Thomas Albert Blamey, commander of the Australian land forces, and also Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, emphasized on Tuesday the urgent necessity of strengthening the anti-Axis air forces and explained the significance of the intensified operations of the Imperial Air Forces.

"The warfare that will follow during the coming weeks will be extremely important for the Australian Commonwealth, he said, and the large-scale bombings of Oro Bay and Port Moresby are part of the Japanese plans to grasp the aerial supremacy in the Southwestern Pacific."

'Hare and Soldier'



The German amateur dramatic group of Tokyo will present Karly Bunje's "Hare and Soldier" for three days at the Teikoku Gekijo beginning April 27. The above photo, taken during a rehearsal at the German East Asiatic Association, shows one of the interesting scenes from the play.

Lone Nippon Ace Routs Hurricanes In One-Sided Duel Over Burma Skies

Lieutenant Konishi Single-Handedly Fights Off Seven British Planes and When Hit Calmly Seeks Death by Self-Blasting Craft

Unparalleled bravery and valor of Japanese airmen was again manifested by the gallant death of Lieutenant Konishi who fighting in aerial duels against seven or eight Hurricanes, finally met death most calmly and bravely by blasting his plane and himself, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from a certain base on the India-Burma border.

It was April 1 when Japanese planes winged their way to attack the British military base in eastern India. One of the Imperial planes was commanded by Lieutenant Konishi, who hailed from Fukui Prefecture. Just before the bombing operation started, his plane was challenged by seven or eight Hurricanes. Single-handedly, he bravely repulsed the enemy attacks. Meanwhile, two machine gunners, Sergeant Tokuichi Katsuhara and Sergeant Kosaburo Minowa continued a volley of constant and steady fire against the enemy. The enemy, taking advantage of its numerical superiority, incessantly pounced upon the Japanese plane. After ten minutes or so, the Lieutenant's plane began spouting fire from its left engine.

"Doggone," the machine gunners shouted, their teeth grinding. However, nothing daunted, they continued firing with accurate hits. Presently, time to commence bombing attacks approached. The Lieutenant immediately assumed a bombing position, following the main force. Fierce and relentless bombing attacks on the enemy airfield and railway station were launched. The Lieutenant's plane though almost enveloped in flames dropped shells after shells directly on the enemy planes lined up on the airfield. They were blown up one after another like fire balls.

The Lieutenant was then ready to conduct self-destruction. The machine gunners too waited for the order to self-blast with smiles on their faces, and unafraid of death. Presently, the Lieutenant wired, "Comrade planes, we pray for your success." The pilot then directed the plane toward the enemy position and plunging into the enemy establishments blasted itself.

Overhead, the comrade bombers in formation were seen circling many times, in defiance of the streak of fire from the enemy anti-aircraft gun as though they could not bear to leave their comrade plane, who had sacrificed themselves.

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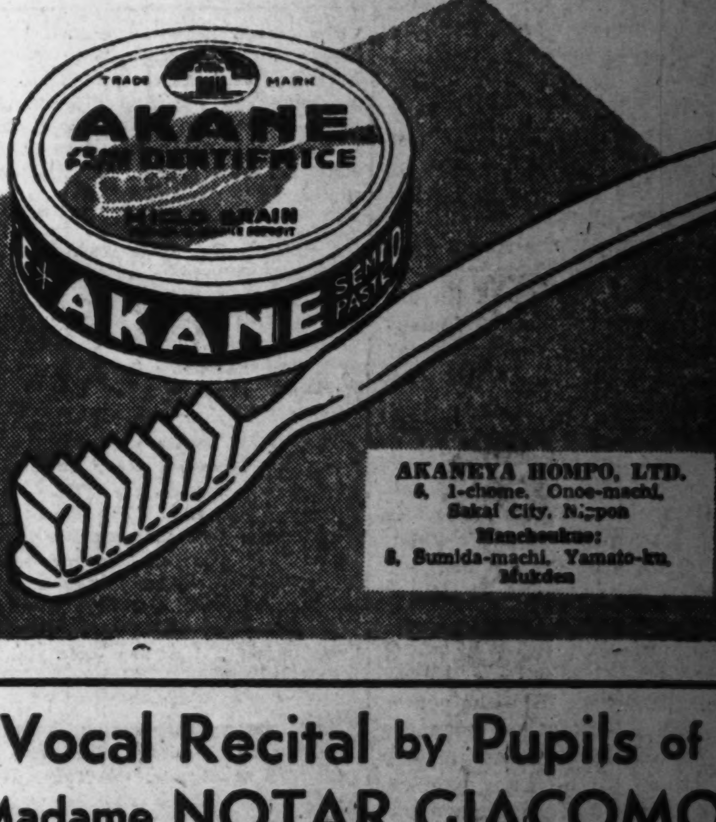

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Vocal Recital by Pupils of Madame NOTAR GIACOMO
"Italian Operatic Aria Eve."
Mon., April 26, at 6:30 p.m.
at Gunjin Kaikan
Soloists:
Soprano: SUMIKO JIN
Soprano: SACHIE UMEDA
Soprano: YAEKO SAWANO
Soprano: MICHIKO KIDO
Soprano: MIEKO SUZUKI
Soprano: KOMAKO FURUYA
Soprano: MAMIKO SUGIURA
Program includes Operatic Arias from "Rigoletto" "Barber of Seville" "La Gioconda" "Aida" "Cavalleria Rusticana" "Manon Lescaut" "Masked Ball" "Trovatore" and others.
PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT: Etsuko Hayashi, Yuriko Manzawa
Admission: ¥3.20, ¥1.60 (Incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE.

HONGKONG CAMPAIGN VIVIDLY DRAMATIZED

Kabuki and Other Schools of Drama Active at Leading Playhouses

In a "spring offensive" on the dramatic front of the nation, their are several new productions and revivals. Every leading playhouse is open for the month except the Tokyo Gekijo which remains dark so far as the legitimate productions are concerned. Even the little theater people are active at Tsukiji despite the local critices' caustic comment in which their haphazard attempt at the sword and cloak piece is severely reprimanded.

The best bet of the month, according to the consensus of Japanese critics, is the Teikoku Gekijo where the Shinkokugeki troupe is offering three new pieces, all of them excellent. This company has always been known for its adventurous spirit and ambitious undertaking. Ryutaro Tatsumi and Shogo Shimada, the two leading players, have in the past fearlessly tackled many newly written pieces, even those of unknown writers. Their recent hit was the production of "Wang Ching-wei" by Tadamoto Tokita, a school teacher in Shizuoka who won the Board of Information prize for this drama.

Hongkong Drive Dramatized

Currently offered at the Teikoku Gekijo is "On the Eve of the Hongkong Campaign," by Minoru Nakano, an author of well known fame who saw action in the China Affair. It portrays vividly the treacherous British moves to hinder Japanese operations against Chungking troops in South China and the difficulties faced by the commanders of the Imperial Forces in attempting to avoid international complications until the right moment arrives. It is the moving drama of events which led to the victorious Hongkong Campaign immediately after the historic declaration of war against the Anglo-Saxons on December 8, 1941. The play is produced by the playwright himself and is presented with the support of the War Ministry's press section.

The second bill of the evening is based on a patriotic theme surrounding the life of Shoin Yoshida, the great loyalist, and his imprisonment by the Bakufu officials who failed to comprehend the great spirit underlying the teachings of Shoin Yoshida and other patriots of the time. Much of the comic elements in the final play of the evening barely save this piece from becoming a dull offering. Good acting by Tatsumi and Shimada as brothers are highly praised by the local critics. It is entitled humorously "The Tale of Wood-cracker."

No Kabuki enthusiasts should miss this month's Kabukiza because Kikugoro and Uzayemon, two of the leading thespians of the classic school, who have recovered from their recent illness are appearing once more before the footlights. These men together with Koshiro and Kichiyemon have been upholding gallantly the traditions of the Kabukidom despite the rapidly changing world wherein the old is usually forgotten and replaced by the new. Despite their advanced age, they give excellent performances and it's really worth seeing them again and again. Their offerings this month are the usual Kabuki repertoire including such famous ones as "Sendaihagi" "Genyadana" "Kochiyama" and "Omcri Hikoshichi."

Usually playing the solitary game is Ennosuke, another Kabuki player of fame. This month he has made Meijiza his stronghold and is offering four plays out of which three are not pure Kabuki vehicles. But Ennosuke triumphs in all of them because of his versatility and his combined skill in both acting and dancing. Although the theater is somewhat distant from the center of the town, it somehow manages to get a capacity house nightly which attests to the great popularity of the actor and the tremendous following.

Roppa at Yurakuza

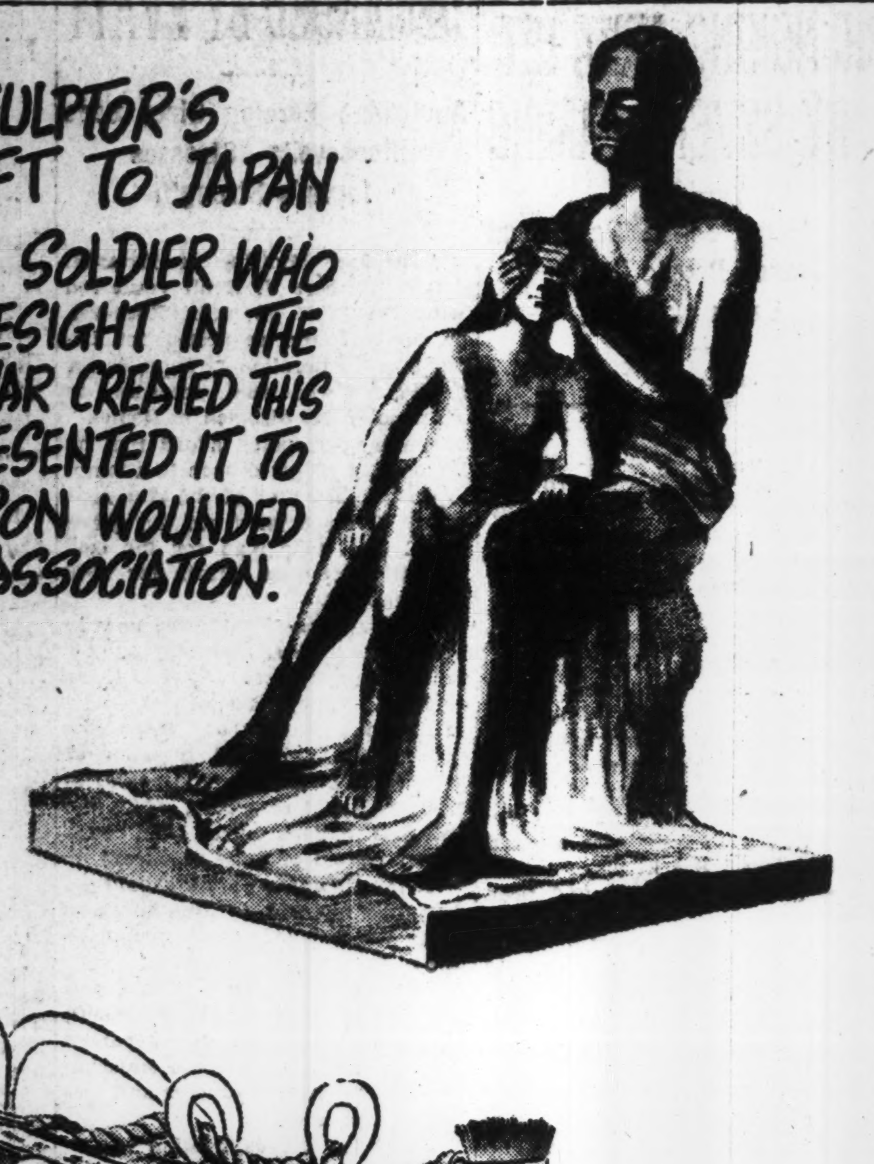
Coming back to the Toho theatrical camp, the Yurakuza has again become the citadel of Roppa Furukawa and his troupe. Roppa is essentially a comedian but recently he has emerged from the traditional role and taking serious parts. Especially in the plays of Kazuo Kikuta, the Toho's rising playwright, Roppa is cast in the leading position which demands considerable histrionic skill.

Across the street from Yurakuza, the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater is busy nightly staging musical revues of high amusement value. If one were asked to buy a show ticket for more than his money's worth, he is likely to make a bee-line for the Takarazuka Theater. It is that popular with both the young and old. The offerings are light and they do not take much brain work to appreciate them. Its music has imporved tremendously in recent years and the evening is well spent at this theater. The highlight of the current offerings is the "Journey of Prince Takaoka" to Malai many years ago and his contract with the native people. "That Day in Hawaii" is also a noteworthy piece basing its theme on the Pearl Harbor attack and bringing out vividly the loyalty of the Japanese in Hawaii, both the first and second generations, to their fatherland.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

A BLIND SCULPTOR'S GIFT TO JAPAN

AN ITALIAN SOLDIER WHO LOST HIS EYESIGHT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR CREATED THIS WORK AND PRESENTED IT TO THE DAI NIPPON WOUNDED SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION.



WORLD'S BIGGEST SANDAL

A WARAJI OR STRAW SANDAL MEASURING 5 METERS WAS DEDICATED TO THE HAGURO SHRINE, FUKUSHIMA IN THE HOPE THAT JAPANESE SOLDIERS WOULD NEVER TIRE ON THEIR FEET.

Concert Calendar

The second periodical concert by the Tokyo String Quartet, with Professor Joseph Rosenstock at the piano at 7 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Mozart's Quartet in D Minor, K-421; Beethoven's Quartet in E Major, Op. 74 and Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A Major, Op. 81.

A vocal recital by Shokichi Tei, baritone, assisted by Fumihiko Fukui at the piano at 7 p.m. Friday at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program: Handel's oratorio, "The Messian"; Songs by Grieg; Ballads by Loewe; Japanese songs by Matsuki Hayashi and Saburo Moroi.

The third concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kojiro Kofune at 7 p.m. Friday at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Misao Suga, soprano. The program includes Strauss' "Fruehlings-stimmen Waltz," Bizat's "L'Arlesienne" Suite No. 2, Charpentier's "Impressions d'Italie" Suite, Schubert's Eighth Symphony ("Unfinished"). Soprano solo numbers with orchestra.

A Japanese dance spring festival by the Shochiku Theatrical Company, from today for 12 days at the Tokyo Gekijo Theater.

The 5th Dance Concours sponsored by the Tokyo Shimbun, Saturday at 5 p.m. at the Hibiya Hall.

A vocal recital by Teiichi Inouye, tenor, entitled "Evening with Japanese Lyric songs," at 6:30 p.m. Saturday at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes numbers by contemporary composers, including Kiyoshi Nobutoki; Shukichi Mitsukuri, Yuzuru Ike; Yasuki Hirai and others. Piano accompaniment by Kuro Okada.

A vocal recital by Madame Minako Hirai, soprano, accompanied by Yasuki Hirai, at the piano Saturday at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes "Yukihana" (Snow Flower), a new Japanese composition by Yasuki Hirai, to words by Tamae Nomura.

A 'cello recital by Takashi Kurata, accompanied by Toroku Takagi, at the piano and the Matsumoto String Quartet, Monday, April 19, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Caix d'Herrelois' Viola da Gamba Suite; Frescobaldi's Toccata; Vivaldi's Concerto in D Major; E. Bach's Concerto in A Major (with string quartet); Debussy's Sonata; Schmidt's Elegie; Gaubert's Marschierreihe; H. Otaka's Nocturne; de Falla's Three Spanish Native Melodies and K. Nobutoki's "Umi Yukaba" (arranged by Kurata).

The Eighth subscription Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, April 21 and 22, at 7 p.m. respectively, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; the chorus by Seijo Gakuen Chorus Group. The program includes Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; Three Folcolore Studies by Akira Ifukube, and Brahms' "Alt-Rhapsodie."

The third concert by the Nippon Shitsugaku Kyokai (Japan Chamber Music Society), Friday, April 23, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Hisatada Otaka's Piano Trio (The artists: Madame Setsuko Otaka, piano; Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, violin and Takashi Kurata, 'cello); Brahms' Concerto for 'Cello and Piano (the artist: Tsunesada Tachibana) and Dvorak's Quartet, Op. 96 (Tokyo String Quartet).

The seventh "Beethoven Cycle" by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Guarlitt, Friday, April 23, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Mutsuko Kuroda, piano. The program includes Overture-Fiedelio; Piano Concerto No. 3 and The seventh Symphony.

A vocal recital by pupils of Madame Notar Giacomo, entitled "Italian Operatic Aria Evening," Monday, April 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes operatic arias from "Rigoletto," "Baber of Seville," "La Gioconda," "Aida," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Manon Lescaut," "Masked Ball," and "Travatore." The musicians includes Miss Sumiko Jin; Miss Sachie Umeda; Miss Yaeko Sawano; Miss Michiko Kido; Miss Miyeko Suzuki; Miss Komako Furuya and Miss Mamiko Sugiura. The piano accompaniment by Miss Etsuko Hayashi and Miss Yuriko Manzawa.

The Seventh Piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, assisted by Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, Monday, April 26, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in C Minor, Op. 111; Sonata in A Flat Major Op. 26 ("Funeral March Sonata"); Schumann's "Dichterlieve" Op. 48 with Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor and Prof. Leonid Kreutzer, piano; Schumann's Carnaval, Op. 9.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The investigation of the Metropolitan Police Board revealed that 326 plays were inspected by the Censorship Bureau during March. Those which passed the censor totaled 279 of which plays reproducing the events and characters of everyday life of today topped the list with 149. Comedies totaled 47 in number and old classical dramas, ten.

The Meijiza has decided to present a program of new plays next month. With Mitsuko Miura, popular screen actress of the Shochiku studios, as guest player, all members of the Geijutsu Theatrical Troupe headed by Yaeko Mizutani will play jointly.

The Shin Yengiza troupe will take over the local Takarazuka Gekijo in May. The new bill, consisting of three plays, will be featured by "Sugata Sanshiro," a melodrama adapted by Kazuo Kikuda from a recent motion picture hit.

"Until the Enemy Is Crushed," a new play by Junichi Yoda, will be the principal offering of the circuit performance of the Yoshimoto Ido Engeki, which left here for an extended tour of Nagano and Niigata Prefecures, where they will play at several towns and villages until the end of this month.

To entertain Japanese soldiers at the fighting lines, the Gekidan Shin Nippon will shortly leave here for Central China under the direction of the Theatrical Culture Federation. Yoshinobu Takahashi, popular stage actor, will head the party.

The natural features, customs and manners of the people and land of Manchoukuo will be woven into a new musical play, which will be staged early in May at the Nippon Gekijo as the attraction of the regular motion picture program.

Seiichi Inouye, former chief secretary of the Akita Prefectural Government, was recently appointed chief of the Public Entertainment Guidance Section of the Board of Information.

AERIAL BATTLE FILM WINS CULTURE PRIZE

Committee Selects 'God-Sent Troops of the Air' as Best 1942 Picture

The 1942 documentary film contest sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League ended with the first prize granted to "The God-Sent Fighters of the Air," a Nippon Eigasha production. The judges, including representatives of the War, Navy, Home, and Education Ministries and the Board of Information, held the final discussion on April 13 to select the above-mentioned picture as prize winner. In addition, several pictures, including "Construction of the Base," were picked as secondary excellent products, which were likewise all awarded prizes.

"To Protect Chargers," and "The Land and People of Shansi Province" have been approved by the Education Ministry as cultural pictures.

Two motion pictures, which will adorn the local screen for a week from the historic Navy Day falling on May 27, have been decided. They are "Whenever We Go to Sea," produced by the Daiyei studio, and "The Naval Battle Report," by the Nippon Eigasha.

The Toho studios' next war dramatic picture will be "Imperial Japanese Units in North China," which will be directed by Yasujiro Shimazu. The day and night front line activities of the Imperial Japanese Army officers and men, together with the visit of theatrical people from the home front to entertain them, will constitute the main theme of the picture.

Although the total number of motion pictures inspected by the film Censorship Bureau of the Education Ministry has not been revealed, 40 dramatic films among the production of last year were not passed by the Ministry.

"The Death-Defying Unit on A Watch-Tower," one of the latest productions by the Toho studics has been endorsed by the Education Ministry, this being the fifth recommendaion given on domestic films for this year.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

The seventh of a series concerts was given last Friday and Saturday evenings at the Hibiya Public Hall. The orchestra was under the direction of Hisatada Otaka with Mary Estelle Iwamoto as soloist. The program for the two evenings were the same; Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 37 by Beethoven, followed by S. Moroi's Two Symphonic Movements (first performance), Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, and the Prelude to The Mastersingers of Nuremburg by Wagner.

Some say Beethoven wrote three complete scores before he was satisfied, it is evident that an unusual care had been bestowed upon this symphony. After a short, introductory Adagio, the First Movement proper (Allegro con brio) starts. The lovely Second Movement (Larghetto) with its arabesque-like figures (almost entirely given to the first violins) beseech for something more than the mere control and masterly of the bow from the strings.

The orchestra was in a good mettle and it was a pleasure to hear the old classic played with such symmetrical order. The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, the oldest institution of its kind in this country, seems to be slowly building itself up into an uncontested organization despite some detailed shortcomings, which one hopes would be ameliorated before long. Considering the present abnormal state of things, it is a credit for the orchestra to be able to keep up the even flow of music-making and not far below the standard set up by themselves so admirably somewhile ago.

Mr. Otaka's reading of the symphony did hardly deviate from the conventional precept. In music, a faithful disciple does not always necessarily mean that he epitomizes all the good qualities of his adored, musical saint, nor does it perforce mean to warrant the musical recreation entrusted to him. Of course, to give an impassioned, soul-shearing interpretation, it is not necessary to exhibit an abnormally exaggerated movement on the part of the conductor, though quite naturally more pronounced movements than usual would take place in a more intense interpretation. Whatever the process employed prior to the performance is immaterial from the audience's point of view; the hearer is only concerned with the resultant, performance effect only. The rendition of the symphony on the whole was characterized by an atmosphere of alcofness in spite of excellent performance on the part of the orchestra, and this was particularly so in the Second Movement (Larghetto).

It is extremely difficult to judge a new work from one hearing only even if the work happens to possess unusual qualities of lasting value. However, the general impressions one derived from the "Two Symphonic Movements" by Moroi did not quite seem to give one any inducement of repeating the experience, despite some good instrumentation, and wondered whether all the blaring was so essentially necessary to the rather episodic contents which were not without attraction. Climaxes without some emotional justification seem to sound painfully bombastic, if not quite preposterous.

The high spot of the evening was Miss Iwamoto's excellent performance of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, more mature and mastery than anything one has yet heard her do. Miss Iwamoto would be well advised to drop the "infant-prodigy" pose now and to come forward on her purely musical merits as a fully fledged young artist.

The Home Recital Club

Last Saturday evening at the Sankumi-Chuo Hall, there was a joint recital of vocalists and instrumentalists of varied character. Before the commencement of the program, a short commentary was given on the items to be performed as well as on the performers taking part; an informal atmosphere predominated. The object of this recital being, as stated once before, to promote good fellowship among the members and to give the music loving public an opportunity of hearing the hidden talents.

Those who participated were Chieko Okuda (soprano), Miyuki Kawamura (piano), Taeko Yamanouchi (violin), Yoichiro Amakata (baritone), Michiko Hirata (piano) and Keiko Azuma (soprano).

Miss Okuda came out with a selection of contemporary Japanese songs, which were delightfully sung with a sweet voice though not overpowerful. Mr. Amakata evinced some interpretative quality. Miss Hirata a young tot of just over ten, displayed an unusually good sense of pianistic qualities by playing the Bach-Tausig Toccata and Fugue in D minor and the Paganini-Liszt La Campanella.

Ruriko Tominaga Recital

A pianoforte recital was given last Monday evening at the Nippon Seinen Hall. The works selected were: Mozart's Rondo in A minor, Beethoven Sonata in A major, Op. 101 (Allegretto, ma non troppo-Vivace alla Marcia-Adagio, ma non troppo-Allegro risolute), followed by Schumann's Symphonic Etudes, Op. 13, and four items from Brahms,-Intermezzo Op. 117 No. 1, Capriccio Op. 76 No. 2, Intermezzo Op. 118 No. 6; and Rhapsodie Op. 119 No. 4.

This young, unusually gifted pianist evinced a fine sense of discrimination in tone coloring as well as in general phrasing. In Mozart, owing to the rather poor quality of the instrument, all the niceties of figurations seemed to suffer somewhat, though one was able to discern clearly all she meant. But, in the subsequent items, particularly in the Schumann, she not only succeeded in making one believe that she was playing on one of the well selected world's foremost pianofortes but she disclosed surprising maturity in interpretative insight; all the characteristic rhythms and exuberant vitality of the music were well brought out indeed with a warm, substantial tone.

In Beethoven, the reflective Adagio received a just share of lyrical touch and dramatic elements in subdued form. But, perhaps the Trio (Vivace alla Marcia) seemed to have needed a thought more deliberate pace, especially in the elaborate coda. The rather sombre coloured Intermezzo by Brahms was happily relieved by the Capriccio, which was played delightfully; after another Intermezzo, the profound Rhapsodie ended this well chosen program.

Her musicality coupled with her very good command of the instrument, and above all, her fine sense of perspective, gave her performance a coherence and gratifying conviction. Whoever she may have studied with will not take away the fact that she is highly gifted, and the greater part of the credit should go to her own musical intuition.

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BASIC FARM POLICY FOR E. ASIA DECIDED

Cooperative Body Evolves Measures to Rapidly Increase Agricultural Products

The fundamental policy for the rapid increase of agricultural products throughout Greater East Asia has been decided upon by the Central Agricultural Cooperative Council based on the opinions arrived at by the Southern Regions Agricultural Industry Investigation Committee formed in the council, which, since its establishment several months ago, has been conducting a deliberative study of all problems concerning the increase of the supply of foodstuffs, live-stock, fibers, fertilizers and fodders, raw silk, and tea, says the Yomiuri.

The opinion recently submitted to the chairman of the council by the committee stated above involves the measures to be followed in order to enrich the supply of foodstuffs, live-stock, and fibers. The gist of the opinion follows:

Measures to be taken in order to increase the supply of foodstuffs.

(1) Greater efforts shall be exercised to increase the production of rice, wheat, potatoes and sweet potatoes in Japan Proper.

(2) Greater efforts shall be exercised to enrich the yields of rice, wheat, and beans in Chosen and Taiwan. A substantial portion of the rice and a portion of the beans are to be shipped to Japan Proper. The production of sugar in Taiwan shall be maintained at its present level, and the shortage of sugar in Japan Proper shall be covered by supplies from the southern regions.

(3) Greater efforts shall be exercised to increase the yields of beans in Manchoukuo; the production of rice, kaoliang, millets, and unhulled rice shall be also increased so that some portion thereof, in case of necessity, may be shipped to Japan Proper, and other places.

(4) Greater efforts shall be exercised to gradually secure self-sufficiency in rice, wheat, and other cereals throughout Mengchiang, North China, Central China, and South China. The shortage in any of those foodstuffs, in case of necessity, may be supplemented by imports from the southern regions.

Greater efforts shall be exercised throughout the southern regions in order to increase the supply of various agricultural crops, so that the surplus quantities may be shipped to different regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In securing the desired increase of production, ample attention shall be paid to the welfare of the native people, so that they may not suffer any inconvenience in meeting their own demands for daily necessities.

Measures to be taken in order to increase the supply of live-stock.

(1) Greater efforts shall be exercised in order to accelerate the development of live-stock farming throughout Japan Proper, so that it may promote the economic welfare of the rural communities of the country. All possible measures must be taken in order to enrich the supply of milk, cheese and butter, so that substantial quantities thereof may be shipped to the southern regions.

(2) All possible measures should be taken throughout Manchoukuo in order to increase the supply of sheep, wool, sheep skins, hides, meat, milk, cheese and butter. In order to realize the purpose in view, all preventive measures should be taken against diseases and pests attacking sheep, cows, and others.

(3) Efforts should be devoted to the breeding and improvement of sheep throughout the Mengchiang districts.

(4) Various measures should be taken in order to enrich the supply of eggs, meat, hides and wool, so that greater quantities thereof may be exported to Japan Proper in the future.

(5) In the southern regions, various measures should be taken in order to increase the supply of the different products of live-stock farming without trespassing on the religious habits of the native peoples.

Measures to be taken in order to increase the supply of fibers.

Raw-cotton

1. All measures should be taken in Chosen in order to rapidly increase the supply of raw-cotton without interfering with the increase of the supply of rice and other foodstuffs.

2. Various measures should be taken in order to increase the supply of various fibers in consideration of the local conditions.

3. In consideration of the fact that China is the best producing center of raw-cotton in Greater East Asia, all possible measures should be taken to increase its production by supplying the cotton-growers of China with all kinds of food they need, so that they may devote their full efforts to cotton cultivation.

Hempen Fibers

In view of the fact that the hempen fibers produced in Japan Proper are of very good quality, greater efforts should be exercised to increase their production; meanwhile, various measures should be taken to increase the production of Chosen hemp and Taiwan jute; in Manchoukuo, efforts should be made to increase the production of all sorts of hempen fibers.

New Railway for Philippines

A railway line between Manila and Legaspi running from north to south on Luzon Island was opened to traffic on March 21. Picture shows the first train on the new line crossing a bridge. In the background is Mt. Mayon, "Mt. Fuji of the Philippines."

Growing Economic Freedom of Dominions .. Worrying Great Britain Increasingly

Canada Utilizing Credits in Its Favor to Adjust Dues To Homeland—India Has Settled Debts to Britain and Is Now Creditor Country

The growing economic independence of its dominions constitutes a constant source of headache to Britain and the pessimistic outlook entertained in this connection by Downing Street is irresistibly reflected in the speech of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons on March 17 to the effect that the British Government sticks to an immutable policy of protecting the large fabric of the British Empire and that it will under all circumstances retain its colonies under its absolute administration.

What, then, has caused the London Government to worry about this state of things? Viewed from all angles, it is felt that the British authorities are apprehensive of the possible alienation of the economic relations between the homeland and its dominions by reason of (1) the Industrial development in the dominions in keeping with the increasing demand for wartime requirements of munitions following the cessation of imports of materials from the homeland and (2) the increase in the dominions of the reserve of Sterling currency and the clearance of their debts to the homeland in consequence of the unilateral support they have hitherto accorded to the homeland.

Surveying the circumstances that have brought about these conditions, an article in the Nippon Sangyo deliberates on the now prevailing economic state in the dominions of the British Empire in the following vein:

Canada

"Playing the role of a commissary base, Canada has been engaged as much in the expansion of its munitions industries as in the development of its material resources side by side with the United States since the very beginning of the current World War. As a matter of fact, the munitions that Canada has hitherto exported to Britain are estimated to have reached a considerable volume.

"According to the journal Economist, however, the gold species shipped from Britain to Canada of late years remains very small in amount, and the signal excesses of exports from Canada over imports from Britain from the beginning of the current war up to and including June-end, 1941 gave rise to a credit in favor of Canada to the extent of 820,000,000 Canadian dollars. Then the Canadian Government utilized this credit for the purchase of the debentures issued by the British Exchequer so as to adjust its dues to the homeland.

"It will be remembered that the Canadian Minister of National War Services Joseph T. Thorson remarked in February last that Canadian supplies to the homeland during the fiscal year ending at the end of March this year would amount in value to 1,200,000,000 Canadian dollars, and that 200,000,000 Canadian dollars of this sum would be liquidated by the delivery of British-owned munitions factories in Canada to the Canadian Government.

"Thus it is evident that the Canadian authorities are by no means contented with the sacrificing investments in the securities issued by the British Government, and that they are intent on the recovery of their investments in the homeland on the strength of the abundant reserves of Sterling currency in Canada that they have realized in proportion to the steady expansion of their munitions industries and the consecutive supplies of their products to Britain.

India

"According to the Swedish paper Svenska Dagbladet, Britain has withdrawn the best part of its investments in India so as to enrich its war expenditures, the consequence being that India has settled the entire sum of its debts to Britain amounting to £376,000,000. With the withdrawal by Britain of its investments in India, the greater part of the enterprises affected has come under the ownership of India. And so long as Britain is in need of further replenishing its financial resources by withdrawing its investments in railways and other enterprises individually owned by Britishers in India, it is possible that the British authorities may interfere drastically with the Indian industries also.

"The journal Economist points out that India has scored an annual increase of £139,000,000 in the reserves of Sterling currency in the country since the beginning of the current war. Unlike Canada, however, India is intent on the liquidation of its debts to Britain, including the loan of £3,050,000 that was raised in connection with railway enterprises in India. It is learned that a new agreement has been reached between India and Britain in this connection.

Australia, New Zealand and Ireland

"A Stockholm cable received recently reports that the reserves of Sterling currency in Australia, New Zealand and Ireland have considerably risen during the past one year or so.

"To make a long story short, the remarkable rise in the amount of Sterling reserves in the British dominions have converted them into creditors to the homeland in striking contrast to their former positions of debtors. This, combined with the withdrawal by the homeland of its investments as well as the development of industries in these dominions, serves to inspire the economic independence of the extensive areas of British-territories. Viewed in this light, there is every likelihood of the alienation of the political as well as economic relations between the homeland and its colonies and dominions with the resultant possibility of the United States' encroachment on the British-owned territories."

Germany in Control

BERLIN.—The foodstuffs of the Ukraine will be at the disposal of allied European countries this year, authoritative quarters stated here. German and Rumanian forces of occupation have been able to carry out all their far-reaching agricultural plans without interference, it was explained.

Organ Attacks Bolshevism

MADRID.—The Spanish Catholic organ Mission, in an article entitled "The Need For Unity in Western Europe," attacks Bolshevism, and especially the revolutionary doctrine of the Third Internationale. The latter, it stresses, is unfit to represent the interests of the working classes.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.40	-- 0.20
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.30	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.10	Same
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

SPOTS TONE FIRM IN MISCELLANEOUS

Liquidation in Progress Among February-Bidden Stocks

With a fair amount of liquidation in progress among large varieties of February-bidden wares, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to show a sluggish tone in the long-term section yesterday. It deserves notice, however, that the spot market displayed a particular firmness in the miscellaneous group.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron registered an impressive gain of ¥1.90, while Tokyo Rayon and Tokyo Wire Rope slipped ¥4.00 and ¥3.40 respectively as tired longs released their bulky holdings.

The short-term section was invariably quiet and stagnant, and prime issues loitered in narrow grooves throughout the session.

In the spot market, South Seas Development stepped up ¥1.20, Sanyo Pulp ¥1.10 and North China Development and Konan Industrial picked up ¥0.80 and ¥0.70 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	— Delivery —		
	April	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)	127.5	——	121.2
Nisshin Spinning (50)	——	84.1	83.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	105.1	105.3	105.9
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.1	——	——
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.3	82.7	83.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)	——	——	71.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	89.7	——	88.7
O. S. K. (50)	79.4	80.0	80.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.0	84.5	84.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.6	66.0	66.3
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	111.4	112.0	110.7
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.0	——	141.1
Japan Beer (50)	97.8	——	97.6
Tropical Ind (42½)	43.0	——	43.6
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	——	——	47.0
Asahi Glass 50)	94.1	93.6	91.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.9	102.1	101.6
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.3	94.0	94.1

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K., new	75.3	5.4	5.0	75.4
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.1	2.3	2.1	92.3
Kanebo Spin. new	74.0	4.1	3.8	74.[illegible]
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.7	9.7	9.4	69.6
Hitachi Mach Tools	89.5	9.6	9.5	89.5
Japan Steel Tube	68.4	8.4	8.4	68.4
Japan Oil	73.2	3.3	3.2	——
S. M. R.	——	75.2	5.2	——
N. Y. K., old	89.7	90.2	89.7	——
Hokkaido Coal	73.3	3.3	3.1	73.1
Kanebo Spin. old	——	127.9	7.9	——
Toyo Rayon. new	55.3	5.3	5.2	——
Kokura Iron Works	——	54.5	4.5	54.5
Japan Beer. new	45.5	5.8	5.4	45.8
Japan Sugar. new	65.2	5.2	5.0	——
Ensuiko Sugar	——	64.4	4.2	——
Japan Mining	——	61.3	1.2	61.2
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.8	1.9	1.8	61.8

Bill Clearings

April 14

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	258,355	108,860
Balance	55,369	14,452

NOTES' CIRCULATION UP IN ALL COUNTRIES

Amount of Issue Increased by All Belligerent Nations With Progress of War

The steady rise in the amount of bank notes in circulation is a worldwide phenomenon, and this trend has been accelerated in parallel with the progress of the current World War, it is observed in an article contained in the latest number of the Kokusei Graph in reviewing the irresistible inflation of the financial budgets and the resultant increase in the issuance of bank notes in the various countries directly or indirectly involved in World War II.

The article follows in brief:

"Surveying the steady rise in the amount of bank notes in circulation in various countries, except Japan, from the first half of 1939 up to and including December, 1941, we find that Bulgaria tops the list, showing a rise of 371 per cent while Argentina stands at the bottom showing a rise of only 24 per cent, at the end of December, 1941.

"The tendency for a rise in the amount of bank notes was universally seen prior to the outbreak of the current war, for it was occasioned by a perceptible increase in the income of wage earners and other individuals and in the amount of reserves on the part of banks and the idle funds that accumulated in the hands of individuals by reason of the prevailing low rates of interest. This tendency was gradually intensified by the strain of international relations and there arose a considerable demand for war expenditures with the resultant increase in the amount of bank notes issued for circulation in belligerent countries following the outbreak of the current war.

Minor Causes

"In addition to these major factors responsible for inflation in the belligerent countries, there are minor causes that necessitate an increased issuance of bank notes, including the raise of wages for workers in proportion to the expansion of munitions industries, mobilization of labor in new fields of services, increase of the payroll for new conscripts and increased payments of allowances for families whose members have been constricted. It was under these circumstances that the second year of the current war saw a considerable increase in the issuance of bank notes in the belligerent countries.

"The following list shows the steady rise of the index figures of bank notes in circulation in various countries, from December-end, 1939 till December-end, 1941, based on the unit of 10 for a period beginning in January, 1937 and ending in June, 1937:

Index Figures of Bank Notes in Circulation

	—(December End)—		
	1939	1940	1941
Bulgaria	148	228	47[illegible]
Ireland	184	253	33[illegible]
Rumania	130	172	25[illegible]
Egypt	129	182	247
Germany	147	174	237
Hungary	113	161	230
France	127	185	226
Canada	122	169	222
Belgium	127	158	219
Australia	135	156	215
Portugal	121	138	213
Holland	112	150	20[illegible]
Denmark	139	172	195
Sweden	139	145	16[illegible]
U. S. America	111	127	16[illegible]
[illegible] of S. Africa	208	131	16[illegible]
Britain	112	126	1[illegible]
Switzerland	119	132	1[illegible]
Argentina	102	109	12[illegible]

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 6)

will get you hanged the first chance I have."

"Shukyo"

Even the origin of the word "religion" is rather obscure. "Religare" I understand, was coined by the Romans, the least religious people over born and its significance was but remotely connected with any religious connotation, that is, "a tradition of rites," or "a social institution bequeathed by ancestors." Christ himself has never used this word; nor is it to be found anywhere in the New Testament. But whatever meaning or meanings it has since acquired, it must be said to have found the most dignified appellation when it was translated into Japanese some 70 years ago. "Shukyo" consists of two Chinese characters: "Shu" (chief, principal, master, original, fundamental, etc.) and "Kyo" (teaching, doctrine, morality, sect, etc.), so the term stands for "principal teaching," or "universal doctrine," and therefore etymologically "the first principles of morality by which men should be guided in their everyday life."

Here indeed is a case of a substance long existent without name, having found a good name through contact with foreign thought. Here then at last is our answer to the question put on top of this column. Shintoism is a religion in the broad sense of Shukyo, that is, for the Japanese, though it may not be one in the sense of "religion" by which either Christianity or Buddhism is exclusively understood. But there is still another side to this question. Even as Shukyo, Shinto is, curiously enough, not acknowledged as such by certain schools of our thinkers, and thereby hangs a story which I hope to be allowed to tell in my next contribution.

Finances of Belligerents Compared

American People Groaning Under Heaviness of Burden Represented by "Victory Tax," the Only Tax Bill Passed by Congress

The United States apparently intends to finance 30 per cent of the $109,000,000,000 budget by means of increased taxation. But it is very doubtful whether the Government will be able to realize as much revenue through taxation as it hopes for, because in that country the passage through Congress of an increased taxation bill always present a great deal of difficulty. As a matter of fact, of a number of increased taxation bills presented to Congress since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was only the one which resulted in the inauguration of the "victory tax" that has been approved. This "victory" tax is levied at the rate of 5 per cent at the source on an annual income exceeding $624.00. It is already in force commencing last January and the people are suffering from the heaviness of the burden.

Depends on Taxes

According to the budgetary message at the beginning of this year, the American Government hopes to cover by means of increased taxation its estimates for 1944 of $33,000,000,000 to the extent of $16,000,000,000. Such an increase in taxes quite unprecedented in the history of American finance could not, of course, be carried out without throwing the American people into great misery.

Even if the increased taxation should be materialized, it appears to be the intention of the United States Government to issue during the fiscal year of 1943-4 deficit bonds to the amount of ¥68,500,000,000. It will be remembered that as at the end of the fiscal year of 1940-41 (June 1941) the total amount of national bonds issued in America up to that time was $48,300,000,000. Under present estimates, it is expected that the total amount of national bonds as at the end of the fiscal year of 1943-4, namely June 1944, will have reached $210,000,000,000.

Primarily, in times of war it is possible to finance only a portion of the rapidly expanding war expenses by means of increased taxation. This is particularly the case with the present war.

War Cost Heavy

The war expenses submitted to Congress by the United States Government since the outbreak of the present war total $196,000,000,000 including the present estimates, and are only $1,000,000,000 short of the total expenditure during the 152 years from 1789 when George Washington assumed the first presidency to 1941 when the War of Greater East Asia broke out. This amount also approximately equals the direct expenditure incurred by the belligerent powers during the five years of the first Great War amounting to $200,000,000,000.

Red Figures Large

The United States plans to finance 14 per cent of its $109,000,000,000 budget by public loans, while Britain during the three years from the outbreak of the present war in September 1939 to August 1942 was able to finance only about 40 per cent or £5,200,000,000 by tax revenue and the balance by deficit bonds. Britain's finance first got into red figures when it launched upon expansion of war preparations on a large scale motivated by the outbreak of the Spanish civil war in July 1936, but the deficit for that year was no more than £36,200,000. The deficit for the fiscal year of 1938-9, however, rose to £140,000,000 for 1939-40 to £771,800,000, for 1940-41 to £2,475,400,000 and for 1941-2 to £2,700,000,000. As a result, the total amount of deficit bonds issued up to the end of March 1941 exceeded £10,000,000,000, which, in less than 18 months namely by August 1942, was increased to more than £15,000,000,000.

According to recent information, Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economic Affairs of Germany, suggested an increase in income tax by saying that "The capacity for bearing the burden of tax on the part of the German people has not yet reached its height." Since the outbreak of the present war, Germany, by virtue of the wartime economic decree, considerably augmented its revenue through taxation, including the increase in income tax and institution of consumption tax effected in September 1939, the institution of profit and dividend tax and imposition of wartime surtax on juridical persons' income tax enforced in 1941 on the opening of the German-Soviet War, and the increase in excess profit tax and juridical persons' income tax in 1942.

Revenue Increases

While the revenue through taxation in 1939 was Mks. 23,500,000,000, it increased to Mks. 27,000,000,000 in 1940 and again to Mks. 32,000,000,000 in 1941. On the other hand, the expansion of expenditure was, of course, rapid and remarkable. The amount of national loan, which was about Mks. 50,000,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year of 1939-40 (March 1940), increased to Mks. 90,000,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1940-41 and to Mks. 137,600,000,000 as at the end of March 1942. The characteristic feature of German finance lies in the fact that the percentage covered by short loan is comparatively large, and of the above total, Mks. 70,800,000,000 is covered by long-term loans and Mks. 66,800,000,000 by short-term loans. The short-term loans alone as at the end of October of last year reached the huge figure of Mks. 90,000,000,000. It appears, however, that Germany intends to cover half of its expenditure by taxation, and even in 1941 the revenue through taxation amounted approximately to 40 per cent of the expenditure.

Taxes Smaller

As regards Italy's finance, the percentage of taxation is still smaller. The annual revenue of Italy since 1939 has been in the neighborhood of 30,000,000,000 liras, while the expenditure amounted to 100,000,000,000 liras every year after 1939, when it was only 60,000,000,000 liras. Consequently, the accumulation of deficit bonds has been rather great, amounting during the 9 years from the panic of 1931 to the entry into war in 1940 to 90,000,000,000 liras. Since the fiscal year of 1941-2, it has been increasing by about 76,000,000,000 liras every year.

Find Lucrative Job

MADRID.—Due to the poor fishing season Spanish fishermen are now almost all engaged in the more lucrative job of retrieving rubber bales from ships sunk by German submarines off the Spanish coast. Spanish fishing vessels are making regular trips as far out as 40 miles from the coast to pick up these bales.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1943

Jeffersonian Democracy vs. Rooseveltian Authoritarianism

It is abundantly clear that the ideal of Democracy which Jefferson so indefatigably fostered and zealously defended is in serious jeopardy in the United States today. The present most chaotic and paradoxical state of affairs in America constantly threatens and challenges the very existence of that ideal. Mr. Roosevelt's domestic as well as foreign policies are the direct negation of those of Thomas Jefferson, the first Secretary of State and the third President of the United States. The American people have been compelled to forfeit their inalienable rights enunciated by Jefferson as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's unbridled adventure in the domestic as well as international affairs.

Life in America today is regimented to such an extent that Jefferson's idea of inalienable rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness on the part of the overwhelming majority enjoys only a fictitious existence. The people are virtually deprived of their freedom to pursue professions or occupations of their own choice; they no longer possess the freedom of movement and the freedom of speech and of the press. Even religious freedom has been greatly restricted if not ignored in many cases. Equal or even equitable opportunity for the people is non-existent. To all intents and purposes, these are the essential attributes of democracy and therefore no democracy worthy of its name exists in America today by virtue of President Roosevelt's authoritarianism.

On April 13, 1911, Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of the State of New Jersey, asserted that "Jefferson's Declaration of Independence is not a thesis for philosophers, but a whip for tyrants." Next summer, this historical document, which was approved by the Continental Congress on July 2, 1776 and which has been generally looked up in the United States as the most inspiring public statement penned on American soil, will mark its 167th anniversary, being exactly thirty-three years and three months younger than its author.

It is understood that three-day festivities marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson have just been observed in Washington with a formal dedication of a beautiful memorial to his memory that stands on the bank of the Tidal Basin in line with Washington's Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. It is quite fitting that appropriate festivities should be observed in honor of this astute and courageous statesman who, throughout his long and eventful political career, "was the champion of the small man, struggling against privilege, wealth, and tyranny."

For more than one century and a half, the Declaration of Independence, which, according to Jefferson, "was intended to be an expression of the American mind," has been the source of political and social inspiration for the American people as a whole. Indeed, it has been popularly considered the very incarnation of true general will of the people as Jefferson perceived it through his passionate faith in the essential goodness of man, his relentless hatred of an artificial aristocracy, his profound respect for the rights of individuals as well as nations to pursue their just and legitimate aspirations, his indestructible love of equality, justice and tolerance, and his sincere and enthusiastic faith in the inevitable progress of the arts of statecraft and the steady advancement of general sciences. Even today to the overwhelming majority of Americans the Declaration of Independence seems to be their political Bible—the bulwark of Democracy and a whip for tyrants.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Jeffersonian Democracy is its burning faith in the goodness of man so vividly expressed in the immortal dictum that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Throughout his long political career, Jefferson advocated with true sincerity and dauntless consistency that every man should have equal opportunity with every other man in every field of endeavor, and despised an artificial aristocracy founded on wealth and birth and its attendant exclusive privileges, for he considered it "a mischievous ingredient in government."

Needless to say his profound respect for the just and legitimate aspirations of individuals as well as nations and also his indestructible love of justice and tolerance made him an almost irreconcilable enemy of British aristocracy and the tyranny and intolerance of the British plutocrats. In his original draft of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson accused King George III, "the CHRISTIAN king of Great Britain," of waging "piratical warfare, the opprobrium of INFIDEL powers," against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty.

Likewise, Jefferson had not the slightest confidence in the English people, especially in the privileged ruling class, who had been "deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity." He was irrevocably convinced that the American and the British peoples could not get along on free and friendly terms, for "a communication of grandeur and of freedom" seemed below the dignity of the British. He, therefore, concluded that the road to happiness and to glory was open to the Americans and that they would tread that road independently from the British. With this devastating attack on British tyranny and aristocratic plutocracy, Jefferson insisted that the American people should dissolve their political bonds with their "unfeeling brethren" and assume "among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them." Not all these charges are incorporated in the Declaration approved finally by the Congress but Jefferson's anti-British doctrine was accepted in its full measure. Thus a new Nation was born 167 years ago.

Jeffersonian Democracy has been decidedly averse to any foreign entanglements. Inasmuch as it was militantly intolerant of outside interference, so it was careful not to meddle with other people's affairs. Thus the policy of non-entanglement with the affairs of other hemispheres proved itself a real asset to the welfare and progress of the American Republic.

In the conduct of the nation's foreign affairs, Mr. Roosevelt has thrown overboard Jefferson's policy of minding one's own affairs, replacing it by a vigorous policy of positive intervention. Asserting that the traditional isolationism is the most anachronistic concept in the twentieth century world politics, and declaring America's "responsibility" in the remaking of international relations, President Roosevelt and his lieutenants have been resorting to the most rugged imperialistic means thereby ignoring the rights and legitimate hopes and aspirations of other nations.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the American war leaders are definitely out for the domination of the world under the cloak of international collaboration. One of the latest expressions of their imperialistic program is easily discernible in Vice-President Wallace's addresses delivered during his recent "good-will tour" of the seven Latin American countries. In discussing the possibilities of a postwar world, Mr. Wallace is reported to have said on one occasion that "with the passing of the years there will be a federal union embracing all the nations of the earth." The American Vice-President also declared that the world today is seeking "the abolition of the present significance of frontier."

The significance of Mr. Wallace's utterances cannot be overestimated in the light of America's world strategy that has been put into action on the far-flung political, economic and military fronts. As long as the Rooseveltian Authoritarianism is allowed its unbridled power and influence, there can be no room for the Democracy that Jefferson so fervently cherished and the great majority of the American people still cherish. Only sham democracy exists in America today. If the Jefferson Memorial has been erected to the memory of this dauntless champion of Democracy, Jefferson would be the first to have the following words inscribed on the Memorial:

TO THE MEMORY OF A PASSIONATE
LOVER OF DEMOCRACY
IS HEREBY DEDICATED THIS MEMORIAL BY THE PEOPLE
WHO ARE SUFFERING THE EVILS
OF AUTHORITARIANISM.

A Year Ago Today

April 15, 1942

The cannonading of Corregidor Island by heavy Japanese artillery from a certain point on the Bataan Peninsula has been intensified since yesterday. Japanese artillery fire as observed from the air was amazingly accurate, smashing and reducing enemy positions one after another.

* * *

Terrific bombing attacks on enemy positions in the mountainous sector around Cebu City were conducted by Japanese Army warplanes twice today, in the morning and in the afternoon.

CORNER-STONE OF AXIS ECONOMIC ORDER LAID

New Trade Principles Introduced In Recent Agreement Signed by Japan, Germany and Italy—Exchange of Materials Planned

By TOMOSABURO TAKAGI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

On January 20 the Agreements concerning Economic Collaboration were signed between Japan and Germany and between Japan and Italy. Salient features of these Agreements are (1) that Japan on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other mutually recognize economic spheres and shall strive for the acceleration of economic interchange between those spheres; (2) that this interchange, instead of being confined to a narrow-sense economy, is to extend mutual assistance in the field of technique; (3) that these pacts, after serving their usefulness during the war, are expected to be applied to the post-war New World Order and (4) that account settlements will be made by a book-balance system, rather than in currency. All in all, they are a concrete demonstration of the new ideal of the new age.

The modus operandi of the economic spheres is set forth in the preamble of the Agreements. The current war, the preamble says, aims at the setting up of a new order in Greater East Asia and in Europe. To this end, the three countries are to assist one another with their respective total economic strengths. After the war has ended in a victory for them, the three peoples shall render still closer their economic ties to accomplish extensive construction and to usher in a New World Order under which the inhabitants of the spheres may enjoy coexistence and mutual well-being permanently.

New Trend Pointed Out

This is an unmistakable indication that the future economic units of the world must consist, not of individual States or races, but of mutually helpful and inter-dependent groups of several States and races. This requirement has now been recognized and found expression in a diplomatic document, although the idea of wide-area economic spheres has been sufficiently expounded in both Japan and Germany.

Failing the realization of this long-cherished ideal in the field of economy, defense and culture, the inhabitants of the proposed spheres could only exist in a condition of permanent slavery to other powerful blocs. Our war is a war to bring about the desired spheres, which shall embody the ideal of common existence and mutual prosperity, of sharing common joys and sorrows in accordance with the spirit of Hakko Ichiu. Naturally, the proposition is utterly incompatible with American-British imperialism, which stands for exploitation and merciless rule of other races. America and Britain must be overthrown if our ideal is to prevail.

The Anglo-Saxons believe that the world exists exclusively for them and that the other races are to serve them and to be ruled by them. Small wonder, therefore, that their actions are imperialistic and run counter to the ideal of the economic sphere and the New World Order of our conception. Herein lies the fundamental cause of the current global war. The so-called Atlantic Charter, a private agreement between Churchill and Roosevelt, says that, after the war, all the nations should be deprived of armaments, except the United States and Britain who would appoint themselves to preserve future world peace. It is nothing but a formula for the Anglo-American domination and exploitation of the whole world. It would be like having a pack of wolves keep watch over a flock of sheep.

Can't Afford to Lose War

So Japan, Germany and Italy cannot afford to lose this war. They must win at all costs for the good of their own peoples, of the inhabitants of their respective economic spheres and finally of the rest of mankind which has long suffered and groaned under Anglo-American exploitation. This demands that unity and collaboration among the three nations must be put on a basis as solid as a rock. That has prompted the conclusion of the new Agreements.

Let us proceed to an examination of these pacts which have been concluded for the realization and in anticipation of the New World Order. In the first place, the new system of account settlement proposed in them is novel. The idea of settling international and inter-sphere trade accounts by a book-balance system was propounded by Walther Funk, Reich Minister of Economics, in July, 1940.

The operation of this system was indicated when Dr. Funk said that the Reichsmark would become the dominant currency in Europe. The working of the system is simple. As long as import-export accounts between Germany and other European countries or among various European countries are settled by an all-inclusive book-balance system, there will always be, in the final analysis, only a few countries on the credit side. The payment due to the creditor countries will be entered in the current account books of the Central Bank of Germany after the total clearance of the bills issued by the various domestic German banks.

Settlement Is Simple

This current account entry will be brought forward to the following day or year. If, in the following year, there still are countries remaining on the debit side, all that has to be done to offset the balance due is to decrease imports into and increase exports from these debtor countries.

This should not be very difficult at the present time when each country in the economic spheres controls its trade. If absolutely necessary, the debtor country's currency may be devaluated and its exchange value revised so as to discourage imports and encourage exports. In the majority of cases, however, the problem of account settlement can be solved by the mere control of trade itself, without resorting to this expediency.

As a matter of fact, the same thing is in operation in Greater East Asia with Japan as the nucleus and with the yen as the common currency. For instance, if Manchoukuo's imports from Japan exceed her exports, North China buys more from Manchoukuo and Japan imports more from North China, the accounts among the three countries can be settled without cash, but merely by one debtor country after offsetting the accounts. Extend this system to the whole of East Asia, and the accounts of all countries can be settled on books without use of gold and silver. Any small balance, one way or other, accruing in the final analysis may be debited by one country and credited by another to Japan and settled in some way or other in the following year to the satisfaction of all.

No Use for Gold

In short, whereas in former days trade balance was settled in gold or silver, it can now be taken care of by merely regulating trade itself in the next year—by adjusting the demand and supply of goods among countries—temporary credit being extended to them on the book by Japan. Such a thing is made possible by the creation of a regional sphere under the aegis of a leader nation, who will control everything from a total standpoint. It is not a liberal economy structure under which small nations will compete against one another. It illustrates the organic unity and the blessings of regional economy.

Trade accounts between the Greater East Asia and European economic spheres can be settled on the same basis. Germany used to import wool, cotton, rubber, tin, foodstuffs, etc, and exported machinery, automobiles, seacraft, etc. Now, Greater East Asia can amply fill the needs of Germany and the European economic sphere and import machinery, etc. in return. Trade balance between the two spheres will take care of itself without the employment of gold or silver.

Currency had as its mission the bolstering of liberalistic capitalism. Politically, currency gave rise to narrow nationalism. Economically, it accelerated free trade based on the division of labor and thereby propelled liberalistic capitalism. Liberalistic capitalism has had its day. The age of totalitarian controlled capitalism has come. Along with this metamorphosis has come a corresponding change in the method of trade settlement. Formerly, acquisition of gold was the sole aim of trade. But now mutual trust and assistance will mark the relations among the constituent countries of an economic sphere as well as among the economic spheres. This is an epochal stride in world economy.

Autarchy—A New Ideal

Self-sufficiency is not a new-born ideal unique to the economic spheres. The history of mankind is a history of human effort for self-sufficiency. That has been true through all the ages. But the truth is that the effort for self-sufficiency leads to division of labor, to new discoveries and inventions and ultimately creates new desires and new demands until self-sufficiency in one limited sphere becomes deficient. This impels intercourse and interchange with another self-sufficient orbit. It is an interesting side of human activity. Perhaps it is human progress.

Each people has different foods, different clothing, different implements. This stimulates the desires of other peoples and interchange develops.

This was so even in olden times. In modern times when man's needs have become diverse and manifold, anything and everything new, from sheer necessities of life to war arms, machinery and chemicals, at once stimulates interchange. This is more especially so of natural resources, such as minerals and vegetation.

In olden ages interchange could probably have been dispensed with. In these days of rapid industrial progress and rivalry for efficiency in war weapons, interchange is an absolute necessity. Of course, in times of war and under other unavoidable circumstances, we have to put up with substitutes or take to domestic production at high cost, but in ordinary times, interchange is mutually profitable.

Will Benefit Mutually

While, therefore, self-sufficiency is the ideal prompting the building up of economic spheres, in actual fact, exchange of goods is surely bound to increase to mutual benefit, militarily and culturally.

Happily, the economic spheres under reference are wide in their scope and, therefore, have each abundant resources and goods which are mutually useful, thereby making barter easy. Any temporary differences can be easily adjusted. Gold and silver are no longer required.

"How can international trade accounts be settled without currency?" the writer is often asked. If there still are people who expect a revival of free economy with gold and silver shining once more, they have only to recall that the bloc economy idea was laughed at as preposterous during the Manchurian Incident a little over a decade ago. Times change. The domination of gold and silver will remain only as a memory.

Enough has been said to indicate that the common ideal of Japan, Germany and Italy heralds the dawn of a new age. Truth will out. History will side with us. But truth, after all, is law, not might. Human history shows us that justice does not always prevail over iniquity. We can be sure of the realization of our aspiration.

Might is not right any more than right is might. Might without right is brute force. Right without might is empty. For us to win the war is to vindicate the justness of our cause. It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that Japan, Germany and Italy will exert Herculean efforts for the consummation of their lofty ideal at the earliest possible moment.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Is Shinto a Religion?

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IX

The answer is "Yes" and "No." It depends on how you define "religion." So we have come, at the very outset of our perilous journey, to face the grim obstacle which has been the stumbling block of so many unwary pilgrims. Let it be confessed at once that I have no confidence of my ability to go straight up this hill of difficulty and emerge with credit on the other side, but that all I hope to do is to go round it somehow and resume our trip, uncrippled, on the more congenial beaten track of native Shinto.

The philosophy of religion seems to be as yet in a state of adolescence, if not infancy. What little I have read in this line, as treated by European and American writers, is sadly disillusioning chiefly because of the inadequate quality and quantity of their knowledge displayed about Oriental religions, about Buddhism, let alone Shintoism. To anyone at all read in current English literature the names of the three living writers are familiar: Shaw, Wells and "Dean" Inge. No one will seriously accuse the former two of knowing too little about Oriental theology, for they will be the first to acknowledge their own shortcomings in this respect and be excused.

"Gloomy Dean"

But Dr. Inge is different. His profession (he had till recently been Dean of Saint Paul's for 20 years) and his high reputation as writer and lecturer on theological subjects make one justly think he must know something about religions other than Anglicanism in which he shines so brilliantly. The majority of his published works are concerned with religious and theological subjects, and even his "Lay Thoughts" are much tinctured with clerical tendencies, though he prides himself on being something more than a mere padre. Rightly or wrongly he is regarded as one of the most versatile writers of the day, and he habitually calls himself a disciple of Plotinus; he could scarcely hide his glee when someone called him "a Buddhist."

Now, what does "gloomy" Inge say in one of his major books on which he is ready to stake his reputation, "Christian Ethics and Modern Problems"? Quoth he, "I have neither the knowledge nor the space for a consideration on Asiatic peoples." One may praise his honesty, if not discretion, but wonders how anyone in these days can pretend to make any fair-minded analysis of either "Christian Ethics" or "Modern Problems" without giving any consideration on the civilization of Asiatic peoples. However, one at all acquainted with the matter or method of his writing, can acknowledge the fairness of his confession, for whenever he mentions Buddhism, Confucianism or any subject relating to Oriental philosophy or religion, he does so very gingerly as if treading on thin ice or tiger's tail, with complete absence of self-confidence, which certainly exonerates him from the charge of boastful lying but must somewhat clip his wings as first-rate authority on theology. If the ace of English theologians of the day is discovered in such a narrow compartment, one may form a fair idea of the range and horizon of the average European or American mind on the subject of religion.

Another Example

I have here a book entitled "Outlines of a Philosophy of Religion Based on Psychology and History" by one Auguste Sabatier. It is evidently one of those antiquated pietistic theological tracts of the better-forgotten variety, but for the present purpose of illustrating my point it will serve as well as any other. Out of 350 pages of this ambitious volume the author who was "dean of Faculty of Protestant Theology, Paris," vouchsafes not more than half a page to Buddhism, and not a syllable to Shintoism or any other phase of religion life in East Asia, and yet the book is called "philosophy of religion based on psychology and history!" It only illustrates the typical attitude of Western writers on theology: they seem invincibly persuaded that "religion is synonymous with Christianity and that Christianity means any religion professed by men with a white skin," and that all other religions in the world are mere superstitions on a par with Fetichism, Totemism, Shamanism and Sorcery, as if their own "universal" religion contained none of these "heathenish" elements."

It must be granted, however, that some contributions have been made by men like Aston, Chamberlain, Hearn, Brinkley, Eliot and other notable Nipponologues toward instructing Western minds concerning the religious life of the Japanese, but their efforts, considerable as they have been, have not gone very far beyond elucidation of the meaning of some technical terms in Japanese theology. Thus in the realm of "Comparative Theology," "History of Religion," and "Psychology of Religion," in their literal significances, laurels to be won belong to future warriors. Here indeed lies a vast, complex, inexhaustible, yet virgin field for daring explorers to come.

Japanese Scholarship

I must hasten to add that Japanese scholarship likewise shows a peculiar aloofness from the Western schools of theology. There is, for instance, hardly a distinction in the average Japanese mind between political, economic and religious Liberalism, these being mixed up under the all-comprehensive "Westernism," popularly known by the ill-omened term "Jiyu-shugi." In some ten or dozen books treating of the general trend of Japanese thought in the past few centuries which I have recently glanced through those devoting any considerable space to the influence of the Western thought which had filtered in since the 16th century or during the pre-Restoration years are exceptions rather than the rule, which, however, may be accounted for by the nationalistic mood now predominant. Only in one book of "popular" appeal is barely mentioned the extraordinary fact that Hirata Atsutane, the famous Shinto revivalist of the mid-19th century, had borrowed his famous Shinto cosmogony from some Christian tracts in Chinese which he had somehow stumbled upon.

Considering such mutual valor of ignorance in theological problems between East and West, it is a matter of little wonder that there should have developed no unanimity of views on the definition of "religion." It has been defined as "a psychological phenomenon," the safest definition so far made. Not that plausible classifications are lacking: there are "natural" and "revealed" religions, "individual" and "national" religions, "racial" and "universal" religions, "good" religious and "bad," etc., ad infinitum. It is surely an intellectual tragicomedy of the 20th century that while we talk so glibly about "a true religion" and "false" one, we condescend to have no clear idea about "religion" itself. We are not apparently very far removed from the stage where we heard zealots exclaim to one another, "mine is the orthodox and true religion but yours is false and heretic, so if you don't stop talking about your religion, I

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